Professor Hart's study page for the use of teachers of civics, economics, social problems, sociology, and current events begins in this number

THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

SEPTEMBER 15, 1924

Changing Campuses

How the Youth of the World Is Getting Acquainted

Stephen P. Duggan

Your Town and the Delinquent Child

Miriam Van Waters

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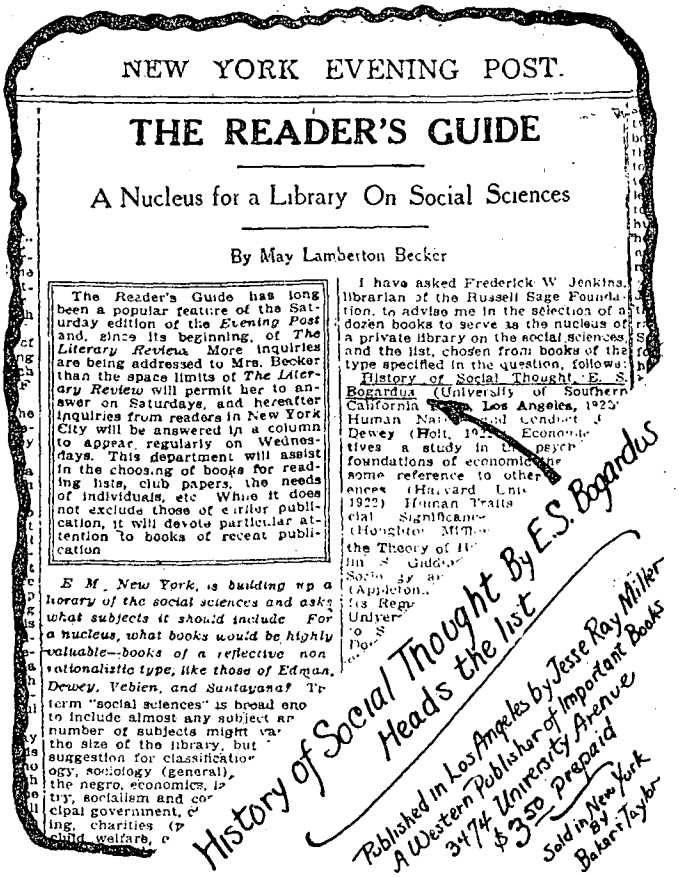

NEW YORK EVENING POST.

THE READER'S GUIDE

A Nucleus for a Library On Social Sciences

By May Lamberton Becker

The Reader's Guide has long been a popular feature of the Saturday edition of the *Evening Post* and, since its beginning, of *The Literary Review*. More inquiries are being addressed to Mrs. Becker than the space limits of *The Literary Review* will permit her to answer on Saturdays, and hereafter inquiries from readers in New York City will be answered in a column to appear regularly on Wednesdays. This department will assist in the choosing of books for reading lists, club papers, the needs of individuals, etc. While it does not exclude those of earlier publication, it will devote particular attention to books of recent publication

E. M., New York, is building up a library of the social sciences and asks what subjects it should include. For a nucleus, what books would be highly valuable—books of a reflective non nationalistic type, like those of Edman, Dewey, Veblen, and Santayana? The term "social sciences" is broad enough to include almost any subject and number of subjects might vary the size of the library, but a suggestion for classification: ogy, sociology (general), the negro, economics, industry, socialism and co... cipal government, ... ing, charities (p... child welfare, ...

I have asked Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, to advise me in the selection of a dozen books to serve as the nucleus of a private library on the social sciences, and the list, chosen from books of the type specified in the question, follows:

History of Social Thought, E. S. Bogardus (University of Southern California Press, Los Angeles, 1925)

Human Nature and Conduct, J. Dewey (Holt, 1922). Economic tives, a study in the psych... foundations of economic... some reference to other... ences (Harvard Uni... 1922). Human Traits ... cial Significance ... (Houghton Mif... the Theory of H... Guide... Soci... by ... (Appleton... Its Regu... Univer... To S... Do...

History of Social Thought By E.S. Bogardus Heads the list

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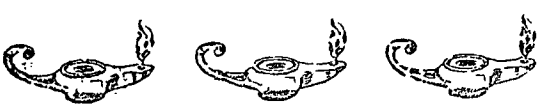

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THE SURVEY

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The Gist of It

THE successful Williamstown conferences of the Institute of Politics had a prototype in the Long Beach conference of 1917 called by the New York Academy of Political Science. This in the opening months of our participation in the World War staked out the public's claim to discussion of war and peace aims. Dr. Duggan served as director of that conference and two years thereafter was called to the directorship of the Institute of International Education set up by the Carnegie Peace Endowment, recently taken over by the Carnegie Corporation. Since then he has been active along the entire front in which the scholar, the scientist and the layman are counting in shaping foreign policy (p. 607).

FAULTY and limited as our present concepts of delinquency may be, we have at least shaken loose from the hampering idea that the criminal act is an isolated phenomenon to be dealt with by an equally isolated application of "penology." In spite of the shallow sensationalism and legal jockeying which have accompanied the trial of Loeb and Leopold in Chicago, the procedure instituted by the attorney for the defense must have done something to spread in the minds of the news-reading public at least a hint of the subtler interrelations of personality and crime. The implications of that procedure strike deep into the future of criminal law and criminology. Dr. Kirchwey—one of the few American penologists who is firmly grounded in the law as well as in progressive thought, a teacher of law for nearly thirty years, warden of Sing Sing Prison for a year, head of the department of criminology at the New York School of Social Work for the last seven years—will explore these implications in the October Survey Graphic.

SURVEY readers, should they need an introduction to Dr. Van Waters, will recall the brilliant review of state correctional institutions which was published as a supplement to the issue of May 27, 1922, under the title Where Girls Go Right. In addition to the further discussion of a community program for the prevention of delinquency which is announced on p. 609 Dr. Van Waters will contribute to the October Graphic a striking study of the actual processes of rehabilitating delinquents, Making Good.

IN SPITE of certain controversial clouds, the importance of the policewoman in a constructive community program for the treatment and prevention of delinquency is clearly seen today. Mrs. Van Winkle who reviews briefly the present status of that service in the United States on p. 629, is not only director of the Women's Bureau, Washington, but president of the International Association of Policewomen.

MR. LINDEMAN'S illuminating study of the future of city-country relationships in social work (p.616) is the substance of a paper presented at Toronto.

TWO vignettes of rural social problems—one industrial (p. 623), one educational (p. 633), come from Mrs. J. H. Bass, now a resident of Wichita, Kansas. Miss Pruette, who writes of the casual woman laborer (p. 623) bases her comment on her experience while directing the vocational work of the Salt Lake Y. W. C. A. She is now associated with the Jesup Psychological Laboratory of the George Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville.

ALLEN T. BURNS discusses a widely applicable decision of the Income Tax Bureau which he, as director of the National Information Bureau, was instrumental in securing (p. 618).

THE JULY Midmonthly dealt with the city dance-hall as a baffling example of mirthless recreation. But the dance is dull and vulgar not only in the cities: Aubrey Williams, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work, hints that it is as difficult to deal with in the crossroads community (p. 619).

KENTUCKY'S forward strides in the promotion of the health of mothers and babies are recorded by Dr. Veech, director of the bureau of maternal and child health in the state board of health, with offices in Louisville (p. 625).

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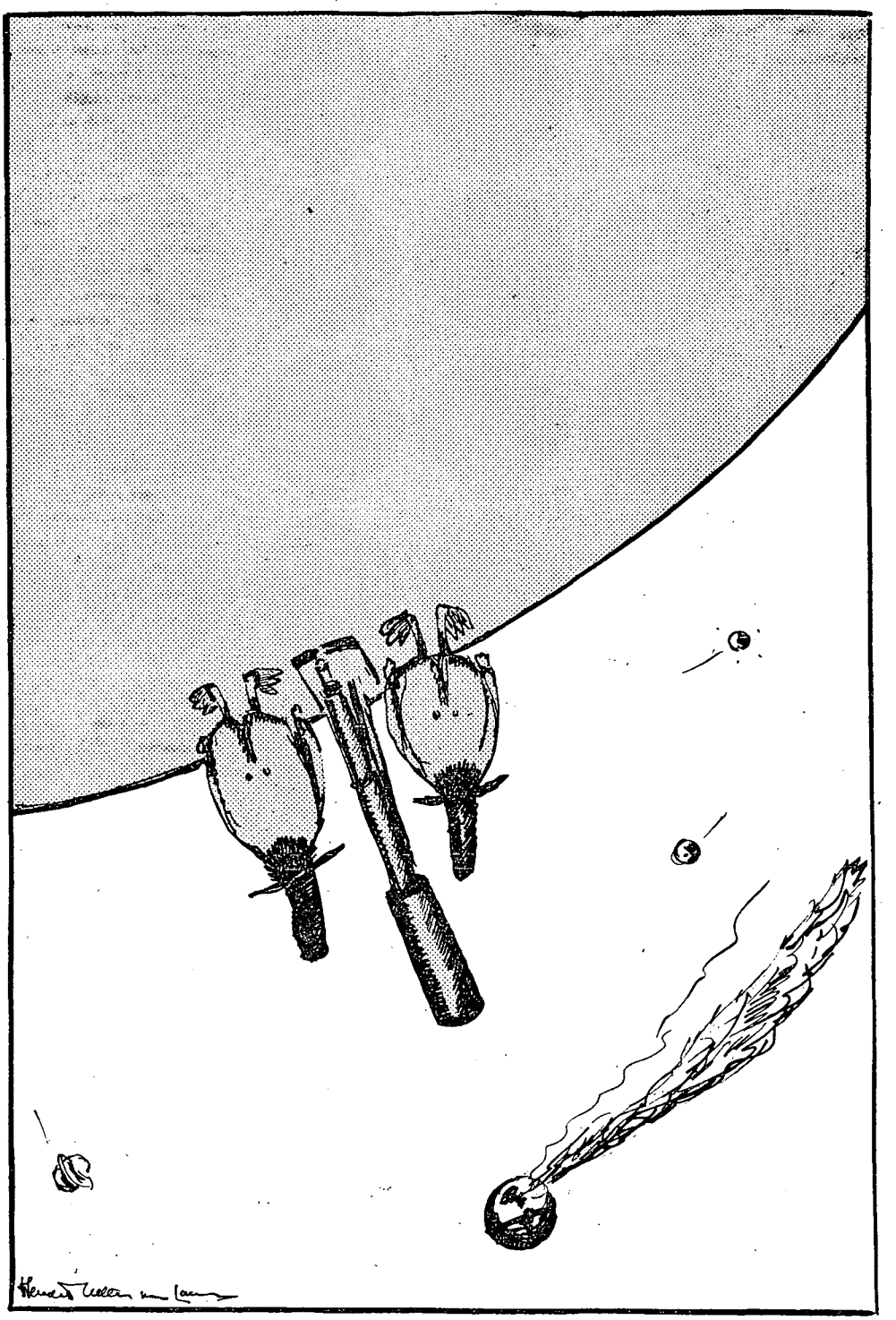

Hendrik Willem Van Loon

AS THE WORLD WENT BY

First Martian: They seem to be having another war.
Second Martian: Or another oil investigation—

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THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

September 15
1924

Volume LII
No. 12

Changing Campuses

By Stephen P. Duggan

"OUT of all the colleges of the country where will you find students most familiar with international relations?" This was the query I put the other day to a group of people interested in the establishment of good will between nations and in the social factors that enter into foreign affairs. I had made a tour of our entire country visiting a large number of institutions of higher learning including great universities and small colleges. No one of the answers given by the intelligent men and women present at the conference fitted in with my experience on this trip and those who read this brief article will probably be astonished at the answer I gave to my own question; namely, the University of Utah.

How is it possible that an institution placed in a comparatively unsettled part of the country, two hundred miles from the Pacific coast and two thousand from the Atlantic should have a student body more familiar with conditions throughout the world generally than the students in the large and cosmopolitan institutions on our sea coasts? The answer is simple. It is due to the missionary spirit of the Mormon Church. One third of the students of the University of Utah had been missionaries in some part of the world and had become familiar not with superficial aspects but with the daily life and the thought of its people generally. A lecturer on International Relations, therefore, finds not merely an interested audience at the University of Utah but one from which he can learn much about his subject.

We all know something of the magnificent humanitarian work accomplished by the Friends during and since the war in so many parts of the world, but particularly in Russia and Germany where the term Quaker or Friend has become synonymous with all that is noble, just and serene. This splendid accomplishment has not been without its lesson for the Friends. They have become convinced as a result of actual experience that the best way—I was about to say the only way—to really understand other peoples and their peculiar problems and difficulties is to live among them and to grow to know their elements of strength as well as of weakness. The Friends have, therefore, now under consideration a plan whereby the graduates of the colleges under their control shall spend the year following graduation in some foreign land not engaged in sightseeing but in some kind of social or humanitarian work. If their plan matures, what a contribution to our knowledge of foreign peoples and to international good-will may be made by the graduates of Swarthmore, Haverford and Bryn Mawr!

THIS month when American college doors are thrown open for a new year, it will interest—and surprise—many readers to learn that there are more than ten thousand foreign students attending the colleges and universities of the United States. They come from all over the world, from China, Japan, and India in Asia, from every country of Latin America, from South Africa and Egypt and from all the nations of Europe. They come often at great sacrifice to their parents and to themselves, and are filled with high hopes of accomplishment. Alas! how often during the past three years has their joy been turned to bitterness at being detained for days and even weeks at Ellis Island because of being in excess of their national quota. Sometimes they have been detained until long after the beginning of the college term; sometimes they have been deported home. I know of one South African who had come ten thousand miles to study at an agricultural college only to be detained upon his arrival and then sent all the way home because he exceeded the "African" quota. Until a few months ago all ports of that great continent were included in the one quota, Africa. One can understand the resentment felt not only by a person having such an experience but by all his relatives,

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friends and compatriots, a resentment which was given wide expression in the foreign press last year. A good result of these experiences, however, has been the elimination of foreign students from the quota proviso in the new immigration law, so that from now on there is no limit to the number of foreign students who can come into the country. I must emphasize that no criticism of the immigration officials has been intended in any thing that I have said about the application of the quota provision. The immigration law has reduced the number of prospective immigrants so drastically, that extensive frauds were committed by persons trying to come in as students, and this naturally resulted in a very rigid application of the law.

THESE thousands of students not only come from all over the world but to study all kinds of subjects. I shall never forget my first experience with a group of them shortly after the Institute of International Education was founded in 1919. The Brazilian Consul-General at New York presented a group of twenty-five young Brazilians ranging in color from pure white to pure black who had come to the United States to study subjects not of the ordinary kind that can easily be discovered in university catalogues such as agriculture, medicine, engineering and law; but highly specialized subjects such as the chemistry of india rubber, citrus fruits, marmalade and jam making. These requests in themselves showed the importance of such a clearing house of information and advice on things educational as the institute itself is. The attempts to meet the requests discovered an even greater need. There were, for example, two places in which to study citrus fruits, the University of Florida and the University of Southern California. To send a student from New York to southern California was to use up a considerable part of his financial resources. That could be avoided by sending him to Florida, but alas! that particular student was a Negro and the University of Florida does not accept Negroes. Without the advice given, had the student gone to Florida international ill will rather than international good will would have resulted.

The welcome the foreign students receive at our universities will largely determine their attitude towards our people. They are not immigrants but the representatives of foreign cultures and civilizations, proud of their national culture but glad to learn of ours. They are usually woefully ignorant of American higher education with its requirements for admission, its system of "points" or "credits" to secure a degree, its dormitory life, fraternities, extra-curricular activities, etc. But they learn rapidly and are eager to participate in college life and student activities. What they need on entrance is advice and I am glad to say that the American institutions at which numbers of foreign students attend usually provide a sympathetic member of the faculty to act as friend and adviser. Moreover, student organizations like the college "Y's" are most cordial. In many of the bigger universities Cosmopolitan Clubs have been established, made up of all the foreign students and a large number of American students. These maintain forums, debates, concerts, lectures, dances etc. The Cosmopolitan Club of Columbia University is the largest and has carried on so many valuable activities that last year John D. Rockefeller, Jr. made a gift of $1,500,000 to build International House. This will house six hundred students and has a gymnasium, swimming pool, library, lecture and concert halls, auditorium and in fact every known provision to permit the Cosmopolitan Club to realize its aim of enabling the foreign students to become thoroughly acquainted with one another, with American students and with American life and institutions. I have listened to discussions that have taken place there on pressing problems of international relations which would have done justice to any college faculty. There was the freest expression of opinion from every point of view and yet all in good temper and animated by a fine spirit.

There is little difficulty in the European student's finding himself in the American college or university but among the thousands from India, China, Japan and Latin America, some have unfortunate experiences. Although, as already stated, most of the institutions attended by considerable numbers of foreign students have provided advisers who counsel them on all kinds of personal as well as educational matters, a few have not. At an engineering school of national reputation, a representative of the institute two years ago found over fifty Latin American students living in quarters entirely by themselves, speaking Spanish almost exclusively, meeting American students only in classrooms, and wholly divorced from anything going on about them save the actual classroom work. They returned to their native countries almost as ignorant of American life and customs as when they arrived. Again the action of individual students or groups of students may destroy the influence of the best organized administration as happened, for example, in a coeducational college in the Middle West attended by a considerable number of Chinese students. These young men were indignant at the refusal of a leading girl student to dance with them simply because of their race. In some universities situated in the larger cities, Hindu students have had most unpleasant experiences in searching for lodgings, experiences causing resentment and leading to unfortunate consequences. Often these students are the picked men of their own countries who will be leaders of public opinion in their native lands and who will be largely instrumental in determining the attitude of their countrymen towards America and things American. Happily such experiences are few.

THE more usual result of contact with American surroundings is shown in an experience I had about two years ago with a young Russian student. There are more than three hundred young Russians stranded here trying to finish their education in our institutions, particularly our technical institutions. The institute has been able to secure a considerable number of fellowships for these students at some of our best colleges and universities. One day this attractive young Russian came into my office to apply for one of the fellowships. I told him that I had distributed all I had at my disposal but that an interested citizen had given me a small sum of money which I should be glad to lend him. He was delighted and I added that I was sure that Mr. A— the donor, would be pleased to know the use to which it was put. "Mr. A—," he said, "that is a Jewish name. I will take no money from a Jew. I do not want to sail under false colors. I am a Czarist and hope for the reestablishment of the Czardom in my country. And I hate Jews." I told him that as I had no other money I should be unable to help him. I heard nothing of him for a year and then one day he dropped in to see me. He told me that after having left me he had secured a job in a factory at $15 a week, that because of his technical (*Continued on page* 645)

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Your Town and the Delinquent Child

A Program for the Adjustment of Delinquency in the Average Community

By Miriam Van Waters

Here is a yardstick by which to measure the adequacy of the treatment of "bad" boys and girls in your community. Dr. Van Waters speaks out of the fullness of experience as referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles, and as a student for many years of the problem with which she deals in this excerpt from her book, Youth in Conflict, shortly to be published by the New Republic Publishing Company. In the October Midmonthly Dr. Van Waters will outline a community program for the prevention of child delinquency

IN sketching a community program for adjustment of delinquency, let us assume an average community, average critics, with only average amount of good will and social resources. What can we reasonably expect for the delinquent child within the next decade?

For treatment we are in a position to demand minimum essentials:

1. The business of detecting delinquency must still fall largely to the police, as guardians of public safety. Police, therefore, must be specially educated with reference to juvenile delinquency. Chief of Police August Vollmer of Los Angeles, formerly of Berkeley, has instituted a strong educational program for police officers. They should be taught that the juvenile court is parental; they, as policeman, are representatives of that power. When it is needful to take a child in custody, each detail of arrest, handling, language, temporary place of detention, manner of questioning, means of restraint, should be managed with one central thought; the welfare of the child. He should be kept as far as possible from criminals and all that savors of the attitude of criminality. He should either be taken at once to his own home or placed with officers of the juvenile court. He should never be taken to police stations or lock-up. If in emergency it is necessary for public safety to place a juvenile delinquent in police station or jail, the matter should immediately be referred to the judge of the juvenile court.

In some communities the police are more socialized than the juvenile court; in others the juvenile court has delegated its authority to boards of children's guardians, juvenile protective agencies and the like. The point which should be clear is that whereas the police must largely be held responsible for initial discovery of any specific delinquent act, treatment accorded must differ entirely from that commonly given adult offenders. Protection and welfare of the child should be the paramount issue.

2. In every city there should be specially trained policewomen who, in addition to knowledge as police officers, should possess education and experience of the social worker (see p. 629). The policewoman should handle all cases of delinquent girls. That it is still possible in many cities for a girl of fifteen guilty of a sex offense to be taken in custody, questioned, escorted by a man officer, reflects on the intelligence and discretion of any community. Men officers should not be required to care for delinquent girls. California has a law specifically providing against transportation of girls by other than women. The same provision is found in other states, but frequently violated. It does not cure the damage to send for a woman in the police station after the girl has been in the custody of men for hours, and the initial searching, preliminary verbal examination has been undergone. A sufficient number of *well qualified* policewomen, day and night, should be on duty throughout city streets, playgrounds, amusements, terminals, "questionable quarters," and the like, to make it unnecessary to place the girl delinquent at any time in hands of men. It is not necessary to explain that this principle is no reflection on the ethical standards of men officers; that girls and women should be dealt with by women is clear to all not prejudiced by tradition, or blinded by questions of taxes and city politics. The psychological effect is different on the girl herself.

3. Hearing of cases, detention of juvenile delinquents, administration of the probation system should be controlled by one authority, the judge of the juvenile court. If responsibility is divided, if there is separation of judge and probation department, if police bureaus "informally hear and decide cases," or if some system of "voluntary probation" is established, no efficient method for control of juvenile delinquency is developed. The child and parent can make no distinction between what is formal and legal, and what is informal and extra-legal. Waste of time and energy, loss of community understanding, confusion on part of police, probation officers and public, bewilderment of the child, weakening of authority of law, lack of systematic procedure, break-down of parental function of the juvenile court result in all places where a joint system of control has been attempted. As some one has said of communities which struggle against delinquency with top-heavy machinery, duplicate agencies of police and court, survivals of old political combats, atavistic, rudimentary organs of antiquated charitable societies, each trying to "treat" the delinquent in his special way: "They have an unutterable past and no policy for the future." The court may call on other agencies for assistance in solving problems, but it is essential that there should be one responsible head. Much confusion, waste of effort, and neglect would be avoided if it were not possible to pass responsibility for delinquent children from hand to hand.

4. The judge of the Juvenile Court should be specially fitted for his task, elected or appointed for a long term of years, receive honor and support due him in the com-

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munity as one who represents the parenthood of the state.

5. The judge should have power, at discretion, to appoint a woman referee with the usual power of masters in chancery, to hear cases of girls and children. The referee should be a social worker with requisite training.

6. Adequate juvenile court legislation should exist. The National Probation Association, 370 Seventh Ave., New York, has published a model juvenile court law.

7. A juvenile court committee should be selected to assist the judge. These men and women should serve without pay, and represent no partisan politics or self-seeking interests in the community. They need not be experts in matters of probation and procedure. They must be energetic citizens of good will, with clear ideas on the subject of juvenile delinquency; in this capacity they interpret the juvenile court to the community, and needs of the community to the judge of the juvenile court. In times of trouble, or when judges are suddenly changed, the committee is safeguard against political interference, or breakdown of child welfare principles in the court. Many a gallant, socially minded worker with delinquents has been swept unsung to his doom during the recurrent upheavals of American state and county politics.

8. The probation staff should be well trained social workers of good personality. The minimum requirements of the Juvenile Court Committee on Standards should be followed. The fact that entirely disqualified persons serve as probation officers is the chief cause when probation fails to reduce delinquency. Probation is doomed if served by ill-trained, half-educated, incapable officers, or if it overloads, with too many cases, its good, well trained officers, or if the probation office is administered politically. The personnel of the probation office is the most important single consideraction in a program for treatment of juvenile delinquency.

9. The court should have an adequate system of detention for juvenile delinquents. Good procedure requires that the child be kept in his own home whenever possible; it is "possible" more often than we imagine. The next best substitute is a series of private boarding homes, or "shelters" to which the probation officer escorts the child. It is not difficult to point out grave abuses in connection with any system of detention that uses the jail as lodging for young persons. It is thoroughly pernicious, no matter how it is used or justified. Older communities sometimes pride themselves on having no juvenile detention home; their arrangement is good only when compared with communities that have built congregate children's jails, and called them detention homes. The detention home should be for short periods only, the child should live as normally as possible in work, school and play. A strong medical program should be established for correction of physical defects and treatment of venereal disease. It is well to have the juvenile court committee given supervisory power over management of the detention home.

10. The court should have access to expert medical, psychological and psychiatric service for diagnosis and treatment. In large cities there is no difficulty in securing this. In rural districts and small towns, state boards of charities and corrections can be of assistance, or the state university may work out a program of traveling clinics.

11. Probation officers, in cooperation with the clinic, should develop a definite program, or plan of life, for the child which secures proper social relationship with home, school, church, neighborhood, playground, industrial and social service groups. There should be a fixed policy of supervision of work of the individual officer, and frequent conferences with all those who come in contact with the child. Results of probationary treatment should be checked up every six months, or more frequently, and methods revised as conditions change. If treatment is not working, some carefully deliberated new plan should be made. It should be remembered that intelligent probation service is restricted to a small proportion of juvenile courts.

12. In addition to homes of the children, there should be developed the following for use by the probation officer:

A special indexed bureau of foster homes, chosen and supervised in light of modern child-placing principles. There should be legislation providing for payment of money for board of children. Details of administration will vary with community tradition.

For boys and girls who do not thrive in home life, and who do well in industry, boarding homes and small clubs for those who receive apprentice and minimum wage.

Special small boarding schools and homes for boys and girls of like religious faith.

Some form of allotment to mothers, such as state or country aid, should exist so children under juvenile court supervision can be left at home when it is for their welfare.

13. The community should provide adequate institutional facilities for special types of children. All institutions to which wards of the juvenile court are sent should be conceived and administered as *educational* institutions. The state usually provides training schools for boys and girls who require correctional education. The state should establish a school for training, custody and colonization of feebleminded and epileptic children. For supervision of feebleminded in their homes, or in properly chosen foster homes, Louise Drury, superintendent of the Juvenile Protective Association of Milwaukee, has worked out an excellent method. The local community should furnish an opportunity or adjustment-school for wards of court in need of observation, or short periods of training, or whose homes are temporarily unfit. Many psychopathic children will be benefited by short periods in such a school, particularly if the atmosphere is tranquilizing, and the program of activities varied and vigorous. In a surprising number of cases, children previously held to be incorrigible, or on verge of insanity or delinquency, will be restored. For examples in two widely different social areas one thinks of the Orchard School for Girls of the Bethesda Society of Massachusetts and the El Retiro School for Girls of Los Angeles County. In some communities provision has been made for boys in the George Junior Republics, or similar organizations.

There are other special groups of handicapped young people who require brief institutional treatment, as for example, the unmarried mother, and the venereally infected. Small home-like structures, or a rented private house are suitable. Success depends on the enlightenment and skill of personnel, and an adequate medical program. Cost is not great if the regimen is simple.

14. Workers with juvenile delinquents must establish a widespread educational movement to correct that "insidious censorship" of the community which is so prone to nullify the adjustment the child is trying to make. Talks, meetings, attendance on the part of citizens at court hearings,

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visits to institutions, conferences with clubs, universities, religious organizations, and press, will create a wholesome atmosphere in which the child on probation will be neither frozen nor stifled. The work should be gladly undertaken by social workers to show the faith that is in them. It is the surest way to combat the baleful influence of petty politics. All civic organizations, colleges, law and medical schools, etc., should be systematically instructed at regular intervals with reference to the local problem of delinquency.

15. Literature on the subject of behavior difficulties and their adjustment, books, pamphlets, periodicals, comparative legislation, annual reports, publications of conferences, special societies and the like should be gathered for distribution by local libraries. Juvenile court workers should be familiar with this, and see that the proper information is broadcasted.

16. An adequate program of law-enforcement for protection of children should be built up, in which juvenile court, police, and district attorney cooperate.

17. For adequate supervision of local administration for handling delinquency, state boards of probation, charities and corrections, state welfare commissions are helpful.

18. The problem of caring for children on parole from state training schools is scarcely ever met fully by parole officers under control of the institution. The system of a separate, though closely coordinated, department of parole has been worked out by Edith Burleigh.* Her view of parole as a special type of social service she here sets forth: "Those who have the new vision of parole see a field limited only by the needs of the individual girl, in which opportunity is to be offered her to work out her own salvation in terms of self-development and service. . . . The girl's own limitations or slowness of growth must not be allowed to dishearten the worker."

The elements suggested above as essential in adequate community treatment of delinquency might be extended, or machinery may be simpler in certain parts of our country. The important things are: that authority should be centralized in the court, that treatment should be *parental*, that the entire community should unite in cooperation, and that child delinquency should be *dealt* with, not passed from hand to hand in futile, emergency plans of treatment.

* THE DELINQUENT GIRL: *A Study of the Girl on Parole in Massachusetts, by Edith M. Burleigh and Frances R. Harris. N. Y. School of Social Work. Price $.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

Philanthropy

THROUGH the windows that stretched the whole length of the room a vista of flat-roofed red factory buildings spread out until it was lost in the distance and in the pall of sombre smoke from the chimneys. Opposite the expanse of windows there was an engrossing wall, liberally displaying the many signal honors bestowed on the president of the company. Under the embossed parchment showing him to be "chevalier de la legion d'honneur" hung that of the "ufficiale della corona d'Italia," while a little to the right there was an autographed picture of the King of Siam. No wonder that these signs of recognition of merit had come from far and near, for the factory was the largest of its kind in the whole world and the president was known everywhere. When affairs in the business and financial world were running smoothly, the corporation sent its products from Capetown to Stockholm and from Singapore to Lyons. At rush seasons it employed 15,000 men in two twelve-hour shifts. Just now, however, business was very poor; Europe was not buying.

The president came in and took his seat at the big mahogany desk under the picture of the King of Siam, then began rather worriedly to look through the pile of mail and reports that his secretary had left ready for him. The notifications from the agents were discouraging—no orders. Retrenchment—pay-roll reductions—were inevitable.

There was one letter that had evidently escaped the secretary's notice, for it was unopened and very small and finger-marked. It was addressed in pencil, in a wavering and obviously foreign hand.

"Dear Mr. President," the fine, cramped writing read, "Five years ago i waz in a tifoon nere Milini and someone from Americca waz talking about how goode it waz to be on land and in Americca. He telled about how he had wurked in your factory and how bigg it waz and how many thousands of men you have workin fer you. i waz a ship's chef at the time but since i cume to Americca i have been importing from Persia, which waz my home. Now mi brother what sent them to me iz ded and i can no longer import. i have try and try to get a job but i cannot. i read and rite the Americcan language better than I speak it. i hav a wife who is sikk and my boy Alfredd of eleven is sikk too with numonia. My Elaine is seven and in the first grade in school but now she can go no mor az she haz no shoez. We hav no coals and Alfredd neadz care. Pleze, kind sir, who owns a big factory, giv me wurk. Yours respectfully, Carro Mirandus."

"Suppose that boy of eleven has no doctor at all," the president murmured with a worried look. He turned and rang the bell sharply. "Johnson, go down right away to see this man, Mirandus. Be sure that the kid has a doctor immediately and a nurse if he needs it." It was hard lines to have a child sick with pneumonia in this bitter weather, and no money to care for him. As Johnson started out of the door, the president called after him, "Oh, and get them some coal, too." Then he turned to his stenographer and ordered her to call up the clubs and restaurants with which he was connected to see if they could take on another cook.

He took up the pile of papers again and called in to the ante-room, "What's the quotation now?" He tapped absent-mindedly with his pencil and looked out over the acres of red roofs spread before him. The stock, at 130, was almost holding its own, with a drop of only one point in the last twenty-four hours, but still the factory was running so close to the margin that every possible bit of surplus must be conserved for the approaching dividend. The first thing to do was obviously to curtail expenses; the only way to do that was to shut up part of the factory promptly and let the men go. The new men—those who had been with the company only two or three years—would be ordered out, while the older employes, those of nineteen or twenty years standing, were to stay for the present.

He rang again. "Tell McIlveney to let six thousand go after today, and five thousand the day after tomorrow. We can't keep this up, with no orders coming in." The secretary went out of the door and the president started up abruptly. "Send after Johnson," he called, "I forgot to tell him to get shoes for that cook's children."

JANE PERRY CLARK

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The Common Welfare

ONE of the most interesting, and perhaps the most significant of the issues of the election of 1924 will be decided long before November 4. When the last of the registration days—which are scattered promiscuously through the next few weeks—is over, we shall know whether civic propaganda is a match for public indifference.

Ever since that incredibly remote cross-of-gold election in '96, the percentage of qualified voters who cast their ballots in presidential elections has been shrinking. The rate of decline has not been quite uniform: according to the figures being circulated the election of 1912, whether because it was a three-cornered fight or because the Onward Christian Soldiers campaign swept many unaccustomed voters to the polls, checked slightly the progress of apathy. But it could not turn the tide, and in the Harding-Cox contest of 1920 the non-voters carried the country:

1896—80	per	cent	of	the	voters	cast	ballots
1900—73	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1908—66	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1912—62	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1920—49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

This state of things has naturally aroused indignation, and batteries on batteries of propaganda are being trained on the indifferent voter today in the effort to check the trend of nearly a generation. The League of Women Voters dedicated itself last spring to an intensive campaign in all the states. Colliers' Magazine has been broadcasting the facts. The A. F. of L. launched its own drive last March. The National Association of Manufacturers came out on July fourth with the slogan "Vote as you please but vote." The Homiletic Review gives a religious twist to the enterprise: "Get out the Christian vote." The Federal Council of Churches exhorts ministers to preach an election sermon on the Sunday just before registration, adding truthfully "One election sermon is not enough." The Boy Scouts of America are urged "to make it a matter of sacred concern to definitely check up on every qualified voter" in their own families, not forgetting friends and uncles.

NOT much is said, in this campaign to get out the vote, of the reasons which lie behind the steady march of indifference. E. C. Lindeman, a shrewd observer, remarked at the National Conference of Social Work in June that the farmers and some industrial groups in the West and Middle West seemed to have lost faith in political action so generally that both classes would probably ignore the election to an unprecedented degree. Whether the subsequent appeal of the non-partisan third party, as Mr. Bruère called it in The Survey for July 15, to just these groups will invalidate that prophecy remains to be seen. The three nominating conventions, each in its own way, contributed to the disillusionment of the voter by emphasizing the spread between the theory of democratic choice and the actual process of nomination. Orville A. Welsh told in Survey Graphic for August of discriminatory provisions in many state constitutions which, in state elections at least, virtually limit the franchise of city voters and can hardly fail to diminish their interest in the ballot-box. Senator Norris has been pleading for years for a simplification of our electoral machinery which would put a premium on the popular vote for president by eliminating the anachronistic middlemen of the electoral college.

Yet the only escape from this vicious circle of apathy, limping democracy, and more apathy is action on the part of those to whom apathy becomes increasingly congenial. A notable array of organizations is lined up to secure such action. The result will be a significant test of the strength of civic propaganda, and may throw some light on the future of our political institutions.

CONTEMPORARY ideas trickle down eventually even to the county jail. They trickle faster in some states than others: Massachusetts, for instance, is keeping abreast of her own reputation for being a little ahead of most of her neighbors. The outstanding achievement of the 1924 session of the legislature was the passage of a bill requiring the psychiatric examination of certain prisoners in the county jails and houses of correction.

For many years the legislature has had before it in one form or another the question of dealing with the inmates of these institutions; four governors have made recommendations in their inaugural messages; many special commissions have studied the problem with the uniform report that the system should be changed; but the legislature has refused to act, because of the indifference of the public and the active opposition of county officials.

The Massachusetts Civil League, of which Joseph Lee is president, made its first attempt to secure some legislative action twenty-five years ago. This year the league decided to undertake an initiative petition which would compel the legislature to vote on the question one way or the other, and, in case of unfavorable action, would make possible an appeal to the people at the next election. This meant obtaining the signatures of 20,000 registered voters. More than 40,000 names were secured, and so much public support was aroused and revealed by the campaign that the legislature yielded so far as to pass almost unanimously a "legislative substitute" which grants the main contentions of the Civic League. It took effect September first.

The law provides that masters of jails and houses of correction shall cause all convicted prisoners serving a sentence

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of more than thirty days (except prisoners sentenced for non-payment of fine), and all prisoners who have been previously committed to any penal institution, to be given a thorough psychiatric examination. The examinations are to be made by the Department of Mental Diseases and records of the examinations transmitted to the Department of Correction and the Probation Commission. There is a penalty of fifty dollars for any official who fails to comply with the law. Adequate appropriations have been made for carrying out the work for the remainder of 1924 and the first three months of 1925, until the incoming legislature has had time to act.

The law already provides that the Commissioner of Correction has the power to classify and transfer prisoners from one institution to another (with one or two specified exceptions), but the power has been of little value in the past because there has been no adequate knowledge of the prisoners on which to base transfer and an insufficient number of classified institutions to which to send them. The examinations made under the new law will furnish an intelligent basis for transfer; the Department of Mental Diseases will concern itself with the disposition of the cases where there is definite feeble-mindedness or mental diseases; greater use can be made of some of the already existing specialized state penal institutions. Other institutions will doubtless have to be created when the needs are revealed.

Thus the hopeless situation which has persisted in the county prisons, where young and old, first offenders and "old rounders," feeble minded and normal, were all mingled together in units too small to provide education, employment, or recreation is attacked in a fundamental way. Nothing is determined as to the question of control of the county institutions by the state, but this issue will lose a measure of its importance if the sheriffs take the duty laid upon them seriously—and they can hardly do otherwise.

Public opinion in Massachusetts has been aroused to the need of modern methods of dealing with the offender against the law, especially to the important role which mental condition plays in conduct. The Civic League proposes to follow closely the administration of the new law and be ready to work for whatever steps may be necessary in the future to make it fully effective.

WESTCHESTER County, New York City's nearest neighbor on the north, wants to play. It has long been known as a playground for the privileged. Less than two years ago, the Committee on a Regional Plan for New York and its Environs found that golf and country clubs held more than twice as much land in the county as the total of public parks and playgrounds. Now the public play spaces have been increased till they are larger in the aggregate than those held by private organizations.

During the past year the county took an original way of promoting play: it set up a Recreation Commission composed entirely of women. Mrs. Eugene Meyer Jr. of Mt. Kisco is chairman, Ruth Taylor of White Plains, secretary, the other three members being Mrs. Thomas Blain of Port Chester, Mrs. Paul Revere Reynolds of Scarsdale and Mrs. Holland Duell of Yonkers, all of whom have wide experience in welfare work. Mrs. Chester Marsh is the commission's executive secretary. The business of the commission is to establish playgrounds and recreation centers in every community in the county and, so far as possible, to provide opportunity for self-expression and leisure time occupation for all ages.

Ten communities have thus far been persuaded to establish playgrounds, eighteen in all, under trained supervisors. Two county play days have been held to stimulate the smaller towns and crystalize their programs. Hundreds of children from all the playground communities in the county have learned to look forward to the annual play day as a happy culmination to their summer playground program.

In cooperation with the County Park Commission, a recreation camp was conducted during July and August in Croton Point Park, under excellent supervision. This camp was open to all Westchester children at a cost barely covering maintenance. Among its guests were 100 Department of Child Welfare children.

The Westchester Trails Association has been organized; group hikes under leadership are scheduled throughout the year and a winter camp conducted. The members of this organization, already 200 in number, plan to establish a trail-end house in one of the county parks. A county athletic association has been formed to stimulate interest in sport and to assist the rural schools. A county music committee is working on a plan to organize choral groups and orchestras and bring all organized musical groups together next May in a huge three-day county festival. A professional conductor will work with the separate groups all winter.

TWO investigations of special interest form a part of this Westchester County recreation effort. A group of Negro women recently invited the president of the Westchester County Children's Association to confer with them on the need of play opportunities for their children. The National Urban League is accordingly studying the Negro population of the county and its recreation needs, and the Recreation Commission will undoubtedly be guided by its recommendations.

The commission is not content, however, with assuming these more obvious responsibilities. It has taken the bit in its teeth and proposes to study the recreation of social workers themselves. Its committee on leisure time plans to send out in October a questionnaire to a thousand social workers in the state, to find out whether social workers are a part of the communities in which they live, whether they find their non-work relationships satisfactory, and if not, where the difficulty lies and what can be done to remedy it. This is more than a homely application of the old saw that charity begins at home; the committee reasons that social workers are representative of a large group which includes professional women of all kinds; that professional women, no less than those commonly tagged as the underprivileged, need to play and do not always succeed in doing so; and that the need of one group of them may throw light on the problem which they all face.

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This is the record of one year's undertakings. The commission has plans for the future: it has begun to work toward a training school for recreation leaders, a camp for Negro children, the establishment of outdoor sketching clubs and a county art center.

AMERICANS played an extremely important, if unofficial, part in the London conference. They are to fill an equally important place in the operation of the Dawes plan. An American will serve as agent general for reparation payment. An American will have a vote on the Reparation Commission if and when German default is being considered. An American will be chairman of the Arbitral Commission, to which the question of default is referred if the Reparation Commission fails to agree. An American will sit on the important Transfer Commission, of which the other American who acts as agent general for reparation payment is chairman.

In reparations, and the movement of gold, we have an obvious and conscious interest. Since the presence of such a special interest appears to be the *sine qua non* of even unofficial participation in the common struggles of the nations to find a way of living together, America's share in the efforts at international industrial adjustments has been narrowly limited. The United States remains a member of the International Institute of Agriculture, to which it belonged before that organization was affiliated with the International Labor Office. It was represented by observers at the last conference on anthrax, on immigration, on the care of crippled war veterans. Dr. Alice Hamilton is a member (as an individual and not as an official representative of the United States) of the Industrial Hygiene Commission. But the United States is not a member of the International Labor Office, and Mrs. Parker, in the Survey for August 15, commented on the hampering effect of American non-participation on the work of the International Labor Conference. Perhaps we shall be emboldened by our crab-fashion progress at London and in the reparations settlement, so that we shall even be unafraid of joining hands with Europe to promote the eight-hour day and the amelioration of working conditions throughout the world.

IN a policy-forming general order which deals radically with the status, the responsibility and the authority of the medical director of the Veterans' Bureau, Frank T. Hines, director of the bureau, shows wisdom and clear-sighted administrative judgment. Since the time of the resourceful Richard Cholmeley-Jones, nothing so fundamentally sound has been issued by a director of this ill-fated service.

From the beginning of the federal plan for insurance, compensation, medical care and vocational rehabilitation for veterans of the world war there were needed, in permanent charge of the professional fields of service, an insurance or financial expert, a physician and an educator. For leadership and coordination a trained administrator was essential, a man above politics, above venality, able to recognize his dependence upon technical experts and willing to secure experts upon whom he could fully rely.

But since 1921, when the apparently corrupt and pitifully inadequate Forbes became director of the Veterans' Bureau, with all the power of a new and amazingly independent position directly under the President, the medical director of the bureau has been subordinate to lay and political influence, unauthorized to remedy or even to study and report upon the vital errors in the bureau's services—errors which have meant the mental, moral and physical undoing of many thousands of handicapped veterans. The pass to which the medical service had come may be judged from excerpts like these from the courageous constructive report of the Senate Investigating Committee:

It appears from the testimony of General Hines that upon his first inspection of the Hospital No. 30, in Chicago, although the time of the visit was in the evening, more than 85 per cent of the patient personnel were absent from the hospital—away entirely from the building and grounds. The results of this one inspection was that the director closed the hospital. . . .

In order to secure further enlightenment in relation to this general subject, the director constituted a committee of experts to examine into the conditions existing in several hospitals picked at random. One of these was the tuberculosis hospital at Greenville, S. C. A careful individual examination was made by these experts of all the patients who were obviously not seriously ill, and it was found that 33-1/3 per cent of the patients were not suffering from tuberculosis. At the tuberculosis hospital at Dawson Springs, Ky., a similar committee examined 77 supposedly tuberculous patients and 25 of them were found to be non-tuberculous. . . .

The whole record of hospital construction throughout the country shows unreasonable delay by the Veterans' Bureau. Local interests, individual interests, political influence, and corruption all contributed to the developments of the unfortunate conditions criticized. . . .

A survey of the hospitals would probably show that of the men hospitalized fully 40 per cent are not in need of hospital treatment and could be served equally well, from a medical point of view, in dispensaries. However, the majority of this 40 per cent remain in hospitals for the reason that they cannot make a living in the community, are non-feasible for rehabilitation, or for some other reason than actual need of hospitalization. This class of patients could be removed from the hospitals and placed under custodial care in soldiers' homes or similar institutions and the hospitals used only for the care of those persons who are actually sick. Doubtless this policy, if adopted, would be intensely unpopular.

However, if this weeding out could be carried into effect, much of the problem would be solved. . . .

The class of medical men who have been appointed directly by the Veterans' Bureau and used largely in the district offices, have been to a large degree selected by reason of political influence, and promoted and retained in their positions for the same reason.

Taking all things into consideration, the medical service of the Veterans' Bureau as an organization is inefficient. This inefficiency is due primarily to—

(a) The fact that the service does not attract the better class of men for the reason that it offers little opportunity for professional improvement, no permanent status, no fixed promotion, and no retirements and it is in competition with the medical services of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service, all of which do offer these inducements.

(b) The lack of customary pleasant relations between physician and patient. The attitude of a great number of service beneficiaries is one of antagonism toward the medical officer. . . .

(c) Political influence which has been brought to bear upon appointments, promotions, and retentions in the service, even after cause for dismissal has been found.

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(d) Interference in medical problems by non-medical persons.

The result of these conditions is that the whole medical service is overmanned and lacking in morale. In consequence, its work is not of the high standard that should obtain. . . .

Very much of the commendable work of the medical men of the bureau and of their successful accomplishment in the physical rehabilitation of the wounded and otherwise disabled has been obscured by the unfavorable prominence given the shortcomings of the hospitalization side of the bureau's work. It is true that some hospitals were improperly located and for unworthy reasons, but they exist where they are or will shortly be completed. . . .

Director Hines stated in his testimony that patients in hospitals could be reduced 25 per cent at once; that abuse exists because a premium is now placed upon men remaining in hospitals; that in effect they have been actually paid to stay there; that the present system is making government wards out of numbers of men; that in relation to some hospitals a visitor has almost to push his way through the automobiles parked about the building which are the property of patients, who purchased them out of money received from the government. These abuses are now in progress of correction. . . .

Laxity by rating officials of the bureau in granting awards of compensation to beneficiaries with disabilities growing out of venereal disease has resulted in improper payments of compensation aggregating a heavy cost to the government.

THE outcome of this study and of the better public understanding of the scandals of the Forbes administration is the drafting of the truly admirable general order 267. This is of the greatest interest to physicians, nurses and social workers, as well as to all veterans, whether or not they are prospective beneficiaries or recipients of medical care. Significant provisions of the order, which went into effect on July 3, are as follows:

3. *Scope of authority*:

a. The Medical Director is hereby authorized, under the Director, to initiate policies on medical and professional matters, to supervise all matters connected with medical affairs of the bureau, including the administration of hospitals and all medical units and personnel; the standardization of the character of examination, medical care, treatment, hospitalization, dispensary and convalescent care, nursing, medical phases of vocational training, and such other medical functions as may be necessary; the instruction of medical and other personnel; the survey of the physical conditions of patients in hospitals and elsewhere; and such other duties as may be assigned in order to be able at all times to advise the Director.

b. The Medical Director is hereby authorized, under the Director, to formulate such instructions as will enable him to carry out the provisions of the foregoing authority, and shall conduct all professional correspondence relative to same, provided the Director's appeal is obtained upon any change of policy. . . .

4. *Responsibilities*: The Medical Director shall be responsible to the Director for (1) the solution of all problems pertaining to medical care and treatment for beneficiaries of the bureau; (2) determining degree of and all other medical questions involved in disability ratings of claimants of the bureau; (3) hospitalization of bureau beneficiaries; and (4) the effective administration of the Medical Service of the bureau to insure that bureau beneficiaries will receive medical care and treatment of the highest standards known to modern medicine, keeping within the limitations of the Bureau's appropriation for this purpose, and operating each medical unit under a budget that will require economical administration without affecting the service.

The order then outlines his duties in detail. It substantially reestablishes the status of the medical director as it was when Charles R. Forbes wrecked the morale of the bureau. At last we have the service of medical examination and care on the right structural basis.

Now that the authority and opportunity for good work are assured, the public will look with interest for the next move. The mere exhibition of a good administrative skeleton will be an empty gesture unless there is a commanding personality who will hold the confidence of the medical profession, within and without the bureau, because of his undoubted qualifications in science and character. It will take a man of no common training to carry the load this order imposes. He must be sought among leaders of clinical and administrative medicine, and must be without taint of partisan politics.

No greater service awaits any physician than that of providing and directing modern medical care for the disabled men and women who are entitled to the benefits of government compensation and vocational rehabilitation. We shall look to General Hines to follow his fine conception of the position by appointing a physician equal to the job.

THE scratch of the pen with which the President signed the Indian citizenship bill several weeks ago gave the right to citizenship to every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States, adding 125,000 to the 215,000 who had been admitted by earlier acts of Congress. At last all Indians may be citizens of this strange white man's country, but citizenship in itself does not guarantee the ability to survive and to prosper, and quite possibly the immediate and concrete advantages of the new Indian health measures announced by the Department of the Interior may be greater than the change of legal status.

The low salaries of physicians in the Indian service, where as in other forms of rural medical service the small return has operated to the detriment of professional accomplishment, have been remedied by increases effective July 1, averaging in each case from 75 to 100 per cent. Two new hospitals are being opened by the government for the treatment and care of Indians, a seventy-five bed sanitorium at Onigum, Minnesota, and a seventy-five bed general hospital at Shawnee, Oklahoma. In both cases the Bureau of Indian Affairs has arranged to remodel and use former Indian schools. The fiscal year 1925 will see an increase of $130,000 in the appropriation for regular Indian health work, to be used largely in the campaign against trachoma, which has scourged the Indian population, though a portion of it will make possible an increase in the number of physicians and nurses in the Indian service. In the meantime a study is under way at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, on the composition and effects of peyote.

It is to be hoped that in the expansion of constructive work for the Indian population it may often be possible to work out some such happy plan as that evolved by the Minnesota State Department of Health and financed jointly by Sheppard Towner funds and by the American Child Health Association, whereby two properly trained and qualified Chippewa nurses were employed to teach their own people, whose problems and potentialities they themselves understood, the lessons in health on which Indian prosperity, if not actual survival, must depend.

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COMMUNITIES

By Their Own Bootstraps

SOCIAL work is indispensable to a social order in proportion to the unresolved conflicts, the balked aspirations and the frustrated lives which the social order engenders and precipitates. Until recently industrial expansion, machine labor and the concentration of population in urban centers were thought to be chiefly responsible for the increasingly pathological character of modern life. We now know that the problems of family disintegration, dependency, defectiveness and delinquency which were once considered the peculiar ills of city areas are equally relevant to rural areas and to rural populations. Why was the rural social problem misconceived or left unrecognized?

The answer which deserves most attention is that the surplus wealth and the unearned increment of our economic system has drifted to cities and that therefore the funds available for alleviating the apparent miseries of the less-privileged were easily accessible. Misery in city life became vividly objective by sheer contrast with luxury. In the country, misery and unadjustment existed along the line of the horizontal average; in the city the differentiation was perpendicular. The urban class of possession was so far separated from the dispossessed that to beg from those who had in order to relieve the sufferings of those who had not did not appear to be anomalous. Thus the vested rights of property were extended to include man; industry existed by the side of idleness; wealth by the side of poverty; luxury by the side of want; health by the side of disease.

In view of these paradoxes, justice and her satellites became dimmed by the growing lustre of charity. Men who refused to discuss justice were elevated to respectable positions of honor by virtue of their philanthropies.

So long as Marxian determinism held sway and remained as the only postponed hope of the dispossessed, this condition was not without its compensations: disparity between classes and ensuing sublimation of justice were ideal symbols for the presumably inevitable revolution in which those who had not were inspired to hope for the power to capture possession for themselves.

Without resorting to an analogous fatalism, it is now possible to indicate that a superior though blind justice has arisen to offset, temporarily at least, the Marxian dogma. All available facts regarding wealth, income, wages, taxes, capital, investments, interests and savings point unmistakably to the gradual distribution of capital-income and a corresponding elevation of the material standard of living.

Wealth is created whenever production exceeds consumption and this process which constitutes saving is slowly but certainly coming to a participation of the many rather than of the few. Nothing illustrates this more adequately than the phenomenal rise of so-called labor banks.

In the past antagonism toward capitalists was invariably interpreted as opposition to capital and capitalism. We are now coming to see that the real discord of economic and social life is not an inescapable warfare between capitalists and non-capitalists but rather a warfare between power and non-power. The older capitalist was an epitome of unintegrated power; it was not his quantitative accumulation of capital which caused rancor but rather his qualitative impositions of power. The evil of capitalism was not capital but control. Now that capital is being distributed, will power be also distributed? Will laborers with capitalistic tools also turn to the use of the older capitalistic power-technique? When control is shared, will liberty and freedom increase? Under distributive capitalism, will the good life be easier of attainment by the many? These queries carry the weight of important if not decisive implications for the future of social work.

FARMERS have been effectually dissociated from the process which ordinarily goes by the name of the labor movement by a specious psychological barrier. The farmer has always been classified economically as a capitalist by reason of his ownership of land and tools and with this classification has gone the assumption that his interests were identical with the interests of the capitalist class. So firmly embedded have these assumptions become that farmers are not yet aware of the incongruity of their support of protective tariffs. Agricultural economists have, however, been driven to a research technique which evaluates the farmers' income not in terms of precise profits but in terms of labor income. Wealth accumulated by means of rising land values and interest rates is not real wealth and it is now seen that the only true measure of the farmer's income is that margin of production over consumption which is measurable in terms of labor. Technical economics is accomplishing a reclassification which patently places the farmer in the labor rather than in the capitalist class.

Viewed through the colored spectacles of that brand of economic theory which is concerned with defense of its arbitrary classifications, the farmer is still a capitalist. He walks the capitalist treadmill. He pays interest to other speculators, he deals in land with other speculators, he buys tools from capitalist manufacturers, he disposes of his crops at the will of and at the price of speculators; in the end what he possesses of saving above consumption is traceable to labor and not to capitalist production.

The conservative elements in our social order still cling to the myth that the farmer is a capitalist and that therefore he may be counted upon to ally himself permanently with capitalistic interests. All signs, on the contrary, point to a gradual shifting of the psychological as well as of the economical base—a shifting which is destined in the end to make of the farmer the same sort of capitalist as the laborer, namely, a capitalist who shares in the control of land and tools but who produces for use rather than for profits. In

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the evolution of distributive capitalism the germ of new cultural and social as well as economic implications is contained. The newer relations between urban and rural social problems will need to be evaluated in terms of these evolving implications.

FOR purposes of clarity and emphasis the postulates upon which the coming relation between rural and urban social work will be predicated may be stated in terms of antitheses:

1. *Social work is for the present indigenous to the city.* Its rural applications are in reality extensions from urban to rural groups. But a real process of social adjustment cannot proceed by external means. If the technique of social adjustment is to become a part of rural culture, that technique must evolve from within and not from without. Herein lies the fundamental distinction between material and social sciences. Agriculture may become technicalized by mere accommodation to scientific inventions but rural life can become socialized only through indigenous and creative processes from within. Given an adequate amount of qualitatively valid education, rural groups will be able to achieve creative adjustments with far less of technical service than is already necessary in urban areas. (The experience of Denmark, our only peculiarly rural culture of the present, is sufficient warrant for the above prophecy.)

2. *Adjustment on the economic level precipitates the necessity of adjustment on other levels.* Cooperative marketing plus cooperative credits represents a new adjustment of farmers to their environment, an adjustment which is in itself so incomplete and partial as to be wholly misleading. Cooperative marketing, with its attendant implication of meeting demand with orderly supply invariably leads to higher prices for commodities. Higher prices invariably lead to increased production and increased production disturbs the balance between supply and demand which ultimately lowers the price level. Cooperative marketing may minimize the farmer's margin of speculation but it cannot wholly divorce him from the emergencies of speculative enterprise. The farmer may become a producer for use rather than for speculative profits only when he reaches that level of conscious control which enables him to regulate production within certain limits of scientific prediction. In the meantime, the social and mental adjustments which his newer economic activities naturally evoke will be postponed. He will be continually delayed in making social adjustments, in elevating the total standard of living by the misguided assumption that social success must await economic success.

A homely rural phrase, although paradoxical in content, must now be taken seriously: people everywhere are learning that they must lift themselves by their own bootstraps

Leaders of agricultural economic movements have so far been unaware of the intimate relation between economic and social progress that they have consciously and effectively habituated the farmer to this state of mind. A cooperative marketing venture may become so impervious to its social implications as to evolve into a barrier to total progress. It is not too much to state that certain of our larger and more successful cooperative enterprises have already become so far separated from human values as to justify their classification with such institutions as the United States Steel Corporation. There are, however, evidences of fairer promise: several of the newer commodity cooperatives, notably in the southern states, have already embarked upon a policy of social education which may save these associations from the deadening burden of mere economic achievement.

Social workers in urban areas have learned to appreciate the inadequacy of their efforts to create social adjustments within an economic system which was feebly understood. Failure to learn this lesson earlier has resulted in placing many social workers in a most uncomfortable and anomalous position—a position which moulds their thought in terms of the past rather than of the future. What social worker would not, for example, be happy to feel assured of a place central to the labor movement, the movement within which the larger distributions of future control are destined to reside? One cannot appraise the temper and the thought-processes of contemporary social workers without feeling that in the great but certain transition many will be called but few chosen. The same temptation to align the social worker with the embodiments of present rather than future power exists among rural leaders. Rural social workers need not succumb to the temptation under the plea of ignorance.

3. *To think in terms of national unity or harmony is to be confronted with the inescapable conflicts between economic groups.* Eliminating the speculators, those who gain through others' losses, a functional graph of future society would include organized industrial producers, organized agricultural producers, organized transporters of goods, organized technicians and organized consumers. Essential conflict implies relation or necessary interrelation and in the sphere of relation (barring physiological malformation) the social worker finds his fruitful medium of activity. Future social adjustments of family, neighborhood, community and commonwealth will be made in terms of the values created by these functional groups. These groups will of themselves be creative, not in terms of idyllic harmony but rather in terms of evolving techniques for dealing with conflicts.

No person is so sadly needed in the present confusion of agricultural adjustment as the leader who can foresee the waste and the tragedy of a rural population permanently divorced in ideals, aims, and purposes from the great mass of industrial workers. Into this area of confusion comes the social technician, the social statesman, the social prophet. He must be equipped in intellect and spirit to deal with disharmonies and unities, with fractions and with totals; his must be the inspired task of building the beloved community out of the raw materials of human differences. The sick body, the sick mind, the sick soul—these will fall into their minor roles when once we begin to see life in wholeness rather than in parts.

The drama of future life will as heretofore center about conflict, but it need not be the conflict of degradation in which the values of city life are set over against the values of rural life but rather an interpenetration of these two sets of values which will lift both groups to higher levels of aspiration. The future social worker need not stand external to conflicting groups, nor need he be the amiable pacifier striving for that risky pedestal of neutrality which

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symbolizes the negative life; on the contrary he may and should stand within his group, bearing its burdens, sharing its unfulfillments and articulating its creative aims.

4. *Both industrial and agricultural workers stand upon the threshold of mighty undertakings and bold responsibilities.* The older power-groups, political and economical, are rapidly disintegrating under their invalidated assumption of values. They stand bereft of leadership, of unified purpose and of sufficient courage to prosecute their worn-out creeds and policies. The social worker as we have known him in the past may be drawn downward in the suction of this sinking ship unless he awakens to the signs of the times. A homely rural phrase, although paradoxical in content, must now be taken seriously: people everywhere are learning that they must lift themselves by their own bootstraps.

Urban dwellers pushed downward by the unrelenting forces of economic pressure may have accepted the imputations of so-called welfare work—imputations which degrade both those who give and those who receive without compensating the starved personalities of either. Not so the craftsmen of the soil. If rural and urban laborers are to stand upon equal ground, a renaissance of self-reliance, a revived respect for the independent spirit which once lay so close to the meaning of American life must occur. This quality has thus far been conserved at terrible cost within the rural population and a social work program which does not reckon with the strength of its fibre can become nothing more than a tolerated accretion. In the future orientation of rural and urban social forces one criterion will stand above all others: not efficiency in meeting human needs but purity of motive will be the touchstone of the good life.

THIS essay has obviously and purposely avoided consideration of problems of technique and organizational alliances existing or portending in the relation between urban and rural social work. Something more than a mechanic's blueprint is needed for the next steps in social work and progress. Visions are needed—broad-gauged, daring, majestic visions which precede plans in the wisdom of their conception. The maladjustments of rural life are apparent to all who have eyes to see; if these are to be transformed into pivots of creativeness there must be experimentation. The social worker must find his place within these experiments and his must above all else be the function of educational generator. Social work, if it takes its cue from the few values conserved in American rural life, will be of and by, not for, the people who stand in need of adjustment. The wisdom of the expert and the wisdom of homely experience will find in the area of the social worker's activity suitable soil for a joint adventure in releasing the human mind. E. C. LINDEMAN

Charity in the Income Tax

The solicitor of internal revenue rules (*Internal Revenue Bulletin, vol. III, no.* 28, *July* 14, 1924, *p.* 10) *that*:

Social settlements are associations of men and women of the educated classes organized and operated for the purpose of bringing culture, knowledge, harmless recreation, and especially personal influence to bear upon the poor in order to better and brighten their lives. The activities of these organizations include the sending out of district nurses among the poor, the maintenance of dispensaries, day nurseries, employment bureaus, workrooms for needle-women, kindergartens, cooking schools, reading rooms, circulating libraries, gymnasiums, and playgrounds, the giving of lectures and practical instruction, the holding of classes for business and industrial training and for the instruction of foreigners in English, and the establishment of dramatic, literary, and citizenship clubs, boys' clubs and summer camps. . . . Many of these activities are charitable, pertaining directly to the relief of the poor. The other activities are largely educational.

Under modern educational systems, stress is laid on the well-being of the body as an important part of educational advancement. A properly balanced education results in a sound mind in a sound body. As a result of the recognition of this fact, all properly equipped schools have gymnasiums and playgrounds as necessary adjuncts. The boys' clubs and summer camps are conducted for a purpose similar to that for which the Boy Scouts of America is organized and operated. That purpose is held to be exclusively educational.

Accordingly, this office is of opinion that the activities of corporations engaged in social service work above outlined, are exclusively "religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational," and that contributions to such corporations are deductible in computing the net income of individual donors in the manner and to the extent provided by section 214(a)11 of the Revenue Acts of 1918 and 1921.

Are Settlements Charitable?

WHEN is social welfare not social welfare? When it's social service. With this answer the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, in its bulletin of July 14, 1924, restores to contributors to social settlements the privilege of deducting their contributions from taxable income. The answer also extricates the bureau's income tax unit from a snarl of inconsistencies.

Owing to chaotic organization and diffusion of responsibility, and quite inadvertently, the unit found itself in the position of having ruled that when a person gave money to a board for conducting a settlement under the leadership of Jane Addams the contribution could not be deducted from an income tax return, but when a person did the same to a board on which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon sat the contribution was deductible; in one city where one-sixth of the agencies in a financial federation were social settlements, contributions to the federation were not deductible, but in another place where only one-seventh were settlements, contributions were deductible. In the case of one and the same settlement the president received a ruling that contributions to it were not deductible while the subscriber whose deduction raised the question received a decision that his contribution was. Then the decision sent to the settlement, in this case (I.T. 1800), was issued as a printed instruction to income tax officials, some of whom applied it in turn with equal confusion.

The income tax law was supposed to have provided clearly that all charitable contributions were deductible from income tax returns. What was in the law that led its administrators into such contrary positions, and that caused so great confusion and consternation among the officers and friends of settlements and federations throughout

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the country? And what is the effect of the recent judgment allowing the deductibility from income tax returns of direct or indirect contributions to social settlements?

The law exempts from taxation the income of corporations organized exclusively for (a) religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children and (b) of civic leagues or bodies organized exclusively for the promotion of social welfare. Then the law provides in addition that *contributions* to group "a" organizations may be deducted from personal income tax returns but makes no such provision for group "b"—social welfare organizations. Since the law recognized the existence of social welfare organizations it must have intentionally omitted them from the privilege of deduction of contributions. The original decision causing all the trouble said that "the operation of boys' clubs, summer camp, cooking school, girls' club, kindergarten, men's clubs and citizenship organizations, day nursery, summer outings, playground work and social work," all typical settlement activities, was social welfare work and as such not entitled to the benefit of the deduction provision. Settlement charters lent some color to this position by asserting their purposes to be civic and social.

BUT the main contention of the government was that while settlements would have been considered "charitable" under the common law definition of that term, the income tax law used "charitable" in the restricted sense of *almsgiving*. The reasoning was that if "charitable" had been used alone in the text of the law it would have covered religion, education, social welfare, etc. For charitable had come to mean, in the common law, "a donation in trust for promoting the welfare of mankind, for the general public good and not for private gain." Since Congress in this law saw fit to add to "charitable" all the other terms, especially the term "social welfare," charitable must have been used in its narrowest sense.

The National Information Bureau argued two points before the solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau to whom the whole tangle was referred. (See The Survey, June 15, 1924, p. 341.) First, that such activities of settlements as were not narrowly charitable were educational, for practically all the other activities mentioned in the adverse decision had been declared by courts to be educational. Second, that if the series of terms in the law restricted "charitable" far beyond its accepted meaning, all the more did the series limit the term "social welfare." Popularly the latter term was as broad as the term charitable and certainly included religion, education and science as well as charity. And it has no well-defined legal meaning, such as that of the term "charitable." If an organization described its purposes popularly as social or social welfare, therefore, it did not necessarily follow that the work in question came under the restricted meaning of social welfare as used in the law.

Both points seem to be granted in the decision of July 14. It rules that the activities of settlements other than relief of the poor are largely educational. It begins: "The activities of corporations engaged in social service work are exclusively religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational, and contributions to such corporations are deductible." The contributor to practically all forms of philanthropy seems to have been put back where he thought he was before all this confusion.

This position is strengthened by another recent decision of the solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau. This (Internal Revenue Bulletin April 28, 1924) interprets the same series of terms, though they occur in this case in the estate tax section of the law. Instead of considering "charitable" as narrowed by the use of the other terms, the decision says: "Congress had knowledge of this broad meaning of the term from a legal standpoint at the time the statute was enacted, and intended that it should cover all such bequests as might properly be classified as charitable from the standpoint of the common law."

It seems established beyond question, therefore, that in the future income tax officials will apply broadly the provisions of the law allowing deductions from net income of contributions to charity. If contributors are still in trouble, the citing of these two rulings to local collectors should remove the difficulty. If not, there is the assurance that an appeal sent to the income tax office at Washington will secure an adequate remedy.

One uncertainty is still left in the situation. What does the law mean by "social welfare" used in an admittedly narrow sense? Contributions to such organizations, apparently, are still not deductible. The two decisions throw no light on this point. But two suggestions can be offered. Social welfare in the law is used in immediate connection with "civic leagues," organizations promoting the welfare of society in its corporate or governmental aspect, through action of the body politic. Since the two are grouped by themselves there is ground for assumption that they are two of a kind. A further indication that activity of this kind may be outside the advantage of deduction of contributions is found in Article 251 of Regulations 62 for administering the income tax law. It says:

> Educational corporations may include an association whose sole purpose is the instruction of the public. . . . But associations formed to disseminate controversial or partisan propaganda are not educational within the meaning of the statute.

Doubtless there will have to be decisions defining explicitly what the law means by "social welfare." But whatever it means, it seems certain that it will not include organizations which are, broadly speaking, charitable or render social service in inclusive fields.

ALLEN T. BURNS

Wisconsin "Barns"

WHETHER it was the war, or the automobile, or a natural response to jazz music, or something else that set them going, it is a fact that roadhouses or "barns" for dancing under commercial auspices have sprung up all over the formerly tranquil countryside of Wisconsin.

To cope with the danger which these roadhouses have brought, such groups as the women's clubs, social workers, the state board of health, and the extension division of the university pushed through the 1923 legislature an enabling act giving county boards power to deal with them. The county supervisors may enact ordinances for the control and licensing of dance halls, as well as other places and forms of amusement; a fee is to be paid, by anyone conducting

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a public dance, to supervisors appointed by the county board. The selection of these supervisors is entrusted to the county public health committee. Their duty is to see that dancing, and other public amusements, are conducted with due regard to decency and public health.

Many county boards have passed such ordinances. Most of them simply copy the features of the enabling act. In Price County, for instance, a typical ordinance, after setting up regulations as to fees, permits, etc., provides for an inspector who must attend each public dance to see that the "laws of the state, the ordinances, rules and regulations of the county and local ordinances, rules and regulations are complied with and enforced, and for this purpose such inspector shall have the powers of a deputy sheriff." The inspector must file a written report after each dance as to the general conduct of those present, and has power to stop a particular party or to close an offending hall.

For such service the inspectors, selected by the county board from a list made up by the county public health committee, receive a fee of three dollars for each dance inspected. While the inspector is charged with enforcing certain fixed minimum standards—such as those barring unaccompanied children under 16, forbidding drinking, insufficient lighting, and so forth—it is clear that a good deal depends upon his taste, good sense and discretion.

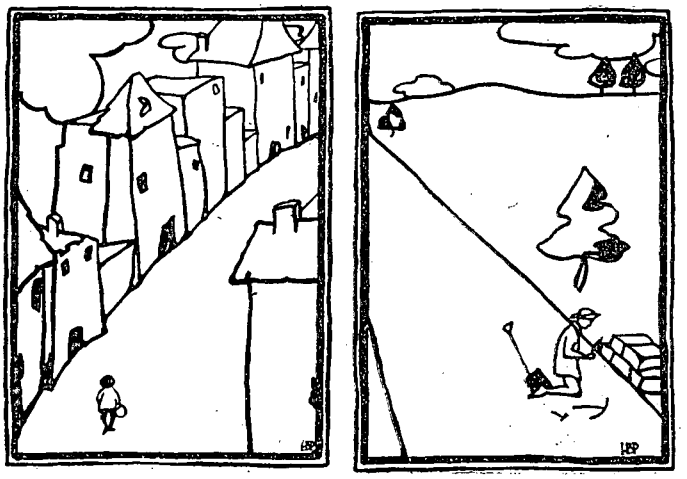
Here is the nubbin of the problem. Quite naturally, local officials are not greatly interested in the measure. Censorship of any kind is unpopular. Some of the inspectors are capable of giving just the three dollars' worth of routine inspection called for—and it may readily be imagined how much is left undone.

Fortunately the women's clubs, and here and there a men's group, are in hearty sympathy with the state-wide effort to better rural dance-halls. It is their job to make local regulation really useful. They now have a focus for interest, and a piece of machinery which has genuine possibilities if it is rightly handled. They are faced with three tasks: First, to interest the boys and girls themselves in rhythmic expression, to teach them what good dancing is and what it is worth. This will require practical instruction in dancing schools and institutes out in the counties, and repeated demonstration of well-conducted public dances. Second, to develop, through county committees on amusement, a more diversified program of recreation. Third, to get something of this imaginative, constructive attitude into the minds and actions of county officials. The acceptance by county boards, of responsibility for stimulating right forms of recreation, is far distant, but it is not an impossibility. Even the education and training of inspectors is a formidable task. But citizen groups are undertaking it.

AUBREY WILLIAMS

THERE are various ways of approaching a community chest's first budget. You can find out what all the agencies in town want, lump the askings, and beg for the total. You can check off on your fingers and thumbs the key men and women, make a guess at what they can be inveigled into giving, and throw something in for the small fellows. You can just pick a nice fat round sum that flatters local pride and hire a bright young man to produce that sum. None of these methods satisfies any community long, though something like each of them could be found in the records of first campaigns the country over.

The American Association for Community organization devotes one of its summer bulletins to a laborious compilation of the amounts raised per capita by community chests for the years 1923 and 1924, the population of each city from which such figures are taken, and the number of pledges of different size (classified in eight groups ranging from $5 to $1,000 and over) per ten thousand of population. So a campaign chairman running his finger down the list until it comes to cities of approximately the same size as his own, can discover what those cities produced per capita and how the gifts were classified among large and small givers. With that information he can make a pretty shrewd guess as to the amount that can reasonably be expected in his own city.



OUR COOPERATIVE CAFETERIA in New York, now four years old, has reached that stage in its development where a more inclusive—not to say a more sophisticated—name is in in order. It has therefore become Consumers' Cooperative Services, Inc., and operates as such four branch cafeterias and a household laundry. The laundry is being slowly built up; the annual report remarks: "This experience with the laundry is of significance to us because it emphasizes two things. The first is that as we enter each new business we must master it before we can expect large results. In the cafeteria field our executives were experts when we started. Training more experts was merely a problem of organization. It is not possible to hire trained executives for the simple reason that a cooperative must put something into the job that ready-made 'experts' seldom have. We must train our own people, and that will cost money. The second thing the laundry teaches us is what every business man knows, that the building up of custom in a new enterprise requires time. As we go forward we must recognize that each new venture is a problem of its own to be studied in practical experiment before it blooms as a full-blown industry." Pertinent testimony, this, for adventuring cooperators elsewhere. The organization's balance-sheet is generally in satisfactory shape and would appear to warrant the modest propaganda which these cooperators permit themselves—as for example these engaging illustrations from their report.

THE GROWING class-consciousness of social work publicity people finds fresh illustration in the act of a group of finance and publicity workers from the agencies associated with the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, who met as a mere committee, in mid-summer, and decided to petition the Council for admission as a full-blown functional group. With Orlo C. King of the Infant Welfare Society as temporary chairman they are holding monthly meetings for the discussion of their common problems.

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INDUSTRY

Industrial Control in the Building Trades?

GUIZOT defined civilization as an improved condition of man resulting from the establishment of social order in place of the individual independence and lawlessness of the savage or barbarian life. In this as in most of the definitions that antedated the establishment of the scientific technique, there is a mystical element suggesting that Guizot thought of human progress as proceeding inevitably out of a beneficent order of nature. With the ascendency of the scientific technique the term civilization has come increasingly to connote man's conscious and deliberate control of his environment in obedience to the kind of life he desires to live. This concept of control lies at the center of the evolution of social work out of the earlier unscientific charity. Charity dealt with poverty as the bitter and ineradicable fruit of the Fall. "The poor shall never cease out of the land" was long given that interpretation. Social work began when charity became "scientific," when men began to analyze the causes of poverty on the assumption that like the causes of malaria and typhoid they could be removed.

This concept of control is now generally accepted as applying to tuberculosis, for example, and such like causes of dependency as were once regarded as supernatural visitations. But it is still widely disregarded in its equally valid application to the diseases and maladjustments of business, finance and industry. Here the impassioned jargon of pseudo-metaphysical economics bars the way to the scientific technique—an observation which will receive abundant illustration during the current political campaign. An opening wedge was driven into this barrier when industrial accidents were made the subject of deliberate scientific control by social insurance. That wedge has been greatly widened by the business men, trade unionists and social workers who on Secretary Hoover's invitation undertook to analyze the causes of seasonal variations in the operation of the building and construction industries.

Few industries loom so large in the consciousness of all social workers, whether they are relief visitors, members of workmen's compensation boards, housing reformers or regional planners, as building and construction. The variations in its activity are always registered in applications for help. What charitable organization in appealing for funds has not had to confront the prejudices embodied in the stock stories about the arrogant and irresponsible plumber who stands in many minds as the type of the building trades workers? "A college professor who objected that the plumber was charging more than he himself was paid, received the airy rejoinder: 'Yes, but I'm not a professor!'" Ask us to sympathize with that fellow? Let hunger teach him and his kind decent humility. What has done so much to embitter class conflict as the "labor wars" that for time out of mind have been endemic in the building trades? How often have people stopped to ask whether these things might not be symptoms of a controllable disease or maladjustment within the industry itself? That would be the scientific procedure. That is what Mr. Hoover's committee has done.

The construction industries have customarily been held to be at the mercy of the weather and what can poor finite man do about that? Building trades workers in the average American city, the committee finds, are employed less than three-fourths of the year at their trades. It is the general rule that the building trades are in full swing for only three to five months, and nearly all the cities which the committee explored show a large percentage of idleness not only from December to March, but in the milder months also. This rule, curiously enough, holds in southern cities as well as in the North. As the result of seasonal operation, contractors and supply dealers must charge twelve months' overhead costs against jobs confined to seven or eight. Workers must earn enough in from five to eight months to support themselves and their families the year round. "It has aptly been said that the workman is paid by the hour, but must live by the year . . . . Intermittent employment accounts in large part for the high hourly wage rates which have lately attracted so much public attention, and which give a false impression of actual earnings." These findings confirm what everybody has known in a crude impressionistic sort of a way. But the wind bloweth where it listeth and who is there to say to the thermometer "Go up or go down, and he goeth"? Yet the committee concludes, contrary to popular belief, that bad weather is not the principal cause of these economically wasteful and humanly destructive fluctuations in activity. "Custom—inertia, habit—not climate, is mainly responsible for seasonal idleness in the construction industries. . . . So far as climate alone is concerned, the great majority of building trades workers as now organized could be occupied the year round . . ."

More thrilling than the discovery of a new star or a new chemical element is this discovery that the ancient chaos of the construction industries is susceptible of deliberate human control. What is the basis of the committee's revolutionary conclusion—for revolutionary it is. Science is incorrigibly revolutionary. The conclusion rests upon a painstaking analysis of the weather records in widely separated construction centers, from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Atlanta, Georgia, from Boston and New York to San Francisco; upon a similar analysis of trade practices, of popular customs and habits, of the traditions which lead public officials to let contracts for public works at one season rather than another. How pervasive the influence of archaic custom is, a comparison of the weather records and the records of building activity in Minneapolis and Atlanta

SEASONAL OPERATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES: THE FACTS AND REMEDIES. REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF A COMMITTEE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT. *Published for the Committee by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. 213 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of the Survey.*

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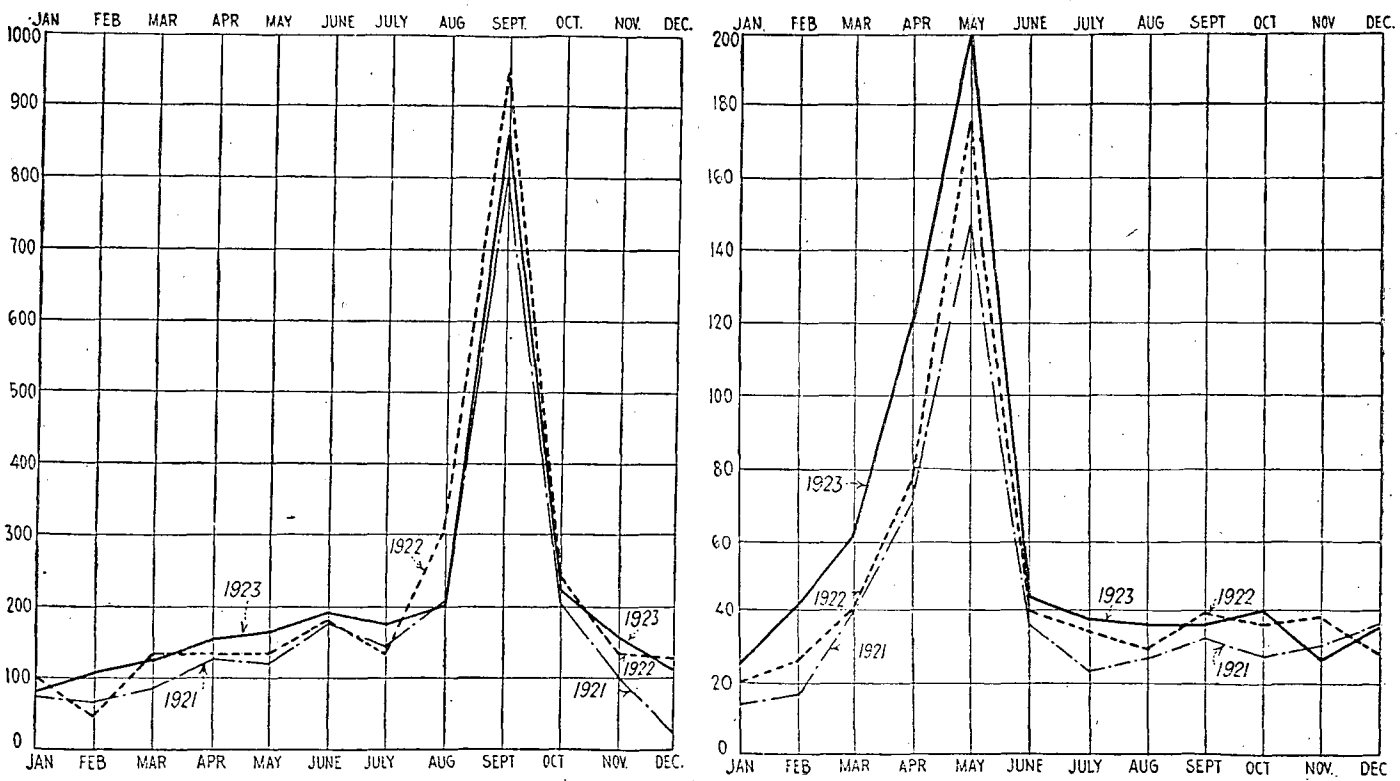
startlingly shows. In Minneapolis (assuming that the records there were the same as those given for the twin city, St. Paul) during a ten year period, the temperature fell below 32 degrees on an average of 106 days, and either fell below 18 or held under 24 degrees on 57 days. Atlanta had only 27 freezing days, and only two when the thermometer held below 24 from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. And yet the most active period for masons and bricklayers, for example, begins in April in both cities and in both the least active begins in December. Even a cursory examination of the committee's voluminous records overwhelmingly confirms the conclusion that racial habit and local community custom play an infinitely more important role in the ups and downs of building activity than the caprices of the weather.

The same point is strikingly illustrated by the effects of our very general American habit of changing our residence or place of business in May and October, which again appears from the record as a response of our blood to seasonal change rather than as a matter of economic or other necessity. This habit, which prevails in our business as well as in our domestic activity, puts the lash upon the building and construction industries down the home stretch ending at the first of May or October. New construction as well as repairs focus on those goals.—How the pulse of the industry goes up as if seized with a fever appears from the charts showing the number of contracts signed weekly for electrical service in Chicago with the Commonwealth Edison Company, and the telephone installations in Richmond and Wheeling. In the light of abundant evidence, the committee concludes that "there is no excuse for such a concentration of activity." Like the other elements in the building chaos, this matter of leasing dates with all that it involves, is susceptible of ordering, of civilized control.

From the point of view of social workers with their paramount interest in creating an environment in which all individuals shall have the fullest possible chance to come to complete fruition, this scientific analysis of Seasonal Operation in the Construction Industries, accompanied as it is with remedial proposals based upon the concept of control, is a priceless argosy. If the construction industries can be budgeted, if they can be so organized as to equalize employment throughout the year, why should not the same conclusion apply to the coal industry, to railroads, to steel? In the report of another committee of the President's Conference on Unemployment a sharp distinction was made between "seasonal changes in particular trades or the total fluctuations which they produce" and the "business cycle" which was broadly, and somewhat mystically, defined as "a *constant* recurrence of irregularly separated booms and slumps." The value of yearly construction in the United States amounts, according to the committee, to more than $5,000,000,000, while the number of employes and independent workers, together with the workers in the material-producing industries, mounts into the millions. The figures for coal, railroads and steel are of the same magnitude. Is it conceivable that if the seasonal slumps and booms in these industries were ironed out the "business cycle" would remain a "constant"? Certainly common sense points to the contrary. Control is no doubt applicable to both phenomena. Once that fact is fully appreciated and acted upon, civilization, and with it social work, will enter a new epoch. In that day, the work of Mr. Hoover's Committee on Seasonal Operation in the Construction Industries will be gratefully remembered.

ROBERT W. BRUÈRE



THE EFFECT OF LEASING DATES ON TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS IN RICHMOND AND WHEELING

The charts show by months the number of subscribers moving telephones from one place to another. Note that in Richmond (left) the peak occurred September 1 and in Wheeling (right), May 1.

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Work Wanderers

One of the subtlest and most elusive elements in the problem of industrial control is the psychological instability which the seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment themselves tend to create in large numbers of individuals. These are the casual laborers, some of whom roam the country at all times, many of whom make their transitory contacts with ordered civilization principally in response to the call of the harvests. They are the men and women in whom the gypsy impulse remains strong and who find it hard to fall into step with the rigorous rhythm of our machine-propelled age. The types sketched by Mrs. Bass and Miss Pruette are not confined to any part of the country; they are everywhere, and illustrate a psychological element that enters into the problem of all industrial stabilization.

That even they may be amenable to systematic industrial organization and control is indicated by the success of the work of the Seasonal Employment Commission of the Oregon Department of Labor, which has made great strides in decasualizing harvest labor by analysing the records of crop maturity and basing an information broadcasting service upon the results of the analysis. The commission has found that in Oregon, commencing with the strawberry crop in May, there is an almost unbroken continuity of ripening crops until the apple crop in November, while packing follows on for months later. Growers in one district are often short-handed when there is a surplus of labor in others. "A condition which permits hundreds of workers to lose time going in the wrong direction in search of work, while a need of help is badly felt in another direction, is, to say the least, unscientific and should easily be susceptible of correction."

In all the older countries, as in most sections of our own, building and farming have ranked as the seasonal occupations par excellence. They have always been the industries of the casual and wandering workers. If these two should be brought under systematic scientific control, the problem of the casual laborers and their wayward psychology might also conceivably be reduced to manageable definition.

The Harvest Vanguard

THE Kansas harvest season approaches. We in central Kansas are a sea of ripening wheat over which a steady sou'wester sends deep undulations night and day, till the wind and the sunshine slowly turn sea-green billows into phosphorous waves that cease their motion only when the reaper cuts the innumerable stalks of wheat and ties their restless rhythm with stout binder twine.

Two or three weeks before the harvest season the vanguard of harvest hands approach, pouring into the railway station of our little city as bees pour into a half-filled honeycomb. Yet a vanguard harvest hand is not a harvest hand. He may be a young poet out to study nature and humanity first-hand, a minister of the Gospel disguised in blue jeans while he feels the religious pulse of the community, a serious-minded student after funds or information or both, or a mere nondescript wanderer following the wanderer's trail. Only now and then is he a farm laborer pure and simple, arriving early to follow the harvest season from May to October and from Kansas to Minnesota.

Here is a boy of twenty years, with a sensitive face and slender hands, whose new blue overalls and neat travelling bag belie his statement that he is a harvest hand. In this order denim is never new, and scrip or purse is forbidden by custom more binding than law itself.

"I'm doing like Vachel Lindsay, you know—'Adventures while preaching the Gospel of Beauty.' He's doing something fine with new rhythms, don't you think, and with his ideas of democracy. I thought," he confessed with a fervor half curbed by modesty, "I'd write a kind of epic on wheat and democracy this summer—awfully big idea back of it, you know." Maybe he will, if his spirit survives blistered hands and a sun-burned back and the disillusioning harvest field.

Here is a lad in city clothes of a cheap grade who approaches every farmer he sees, but goes off with none of them to the country where the wheat is ripening.

"Got married last week," he says lightly, "and thought I'd come out here to find a job. Can't get anything in the city now, you know. Old-timers even are out of jobs now."

But he refuses each farmer's offer, because he wants an eight-hour day, with double pay for over-time. The farmer to whom he makes this statement does not know what over-time is; so he reports for help to our Associated Charities.

Here are two college chaps of atheletic build and open countenance, who scorn to look different, by tell-tale luggage or new overalls, from the professional harvest hand. But they have note-books not quite adequately concealed, and whenever they have listened to a group of harvesters talking together or spoken with a farmer hunting hands to go out to the farm with him, they retire to make copious notes about the wage scale or the relation between demand and supply for farm labor as they see it in our railway station.

"Going to write a thesis in economics next fall," they explain with some reluctance. "We've got an idea on this farm employment question that'll take some big economics prize next fall. Got to get material first-hand; research, you know." And they retire to record more notes.

One of the vanguard ambles to my back door at the edge of town. Making sure, with a practiced glance about, that there is no wood to cut or garden to hoe, he taps at my kitchen door and asks for work to do in exchange for a meal. He is a nondescript, from his unmated shoes to his crownless hat, but his eyes have a twinkle of adventure. He wilts when I bring out the lawn-mower, but I am adamant. He mows slowly, in aimless paths, with long pauses for attention to his pipe. When I give him his supper on the back porch he settles himself comfortably in a chair which he says he "will jes' borrer, lady, from yer kitchen for a few minutes"; and he makes a table for himself with a board. I become hostess and he becomes guest, automatically. His pipe, when I look at it closely, is strangely like one that has been lying unclaimed on a shelf in my garage since last year. When I mention the coincidence, he strokes his well-filled stomach, looks serenely over my badly mowed lawn, and smiles.

"Yes, lady, I've got a pipe of me own in nearly every town from here to Minnesoty. Kinda homelike, yer know, with a pipe waitin' fer ye in every town ye come to. I aim ter keep two weeks ahead of the Harvesters, yer see, lady."

Harvest will be in full swing in two weeks. Perhaps by that time the vanguard will have moved on and the laborers worthy of their hire will have arrived.

ALTHA LEA BASS

The Casual Woman Laborer

CARLETON Parker, in his essay on The Casual Laborer, directed renewed attention to what had already been recognized as a distinct social problem. Casual woman labor seems not, however, to have received due attention.

Salt Lake City is one of the gateways to the Pacific Coast

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so it is possible that its percentage of casual women is unduly high, but in a short experimental period in a vocational bureau there we have estimated the percentage of such workers to the total applicants as well above eighty. Careful study would probably increase this figure, rather than decrease it. Even though we take into account the fact that Salt Lake is the only city of any size in a considerable territory and that the steady woman laborer is likely to come to the bureau, the evidence indicates that the casual woman laborer is a definite factor in our modern division of labor.

Two women walked from Idaho, "bumming" rides in autos. They secured work in a hospital but one of them concluded this was too hard and left. She came to the vocational bureau, very bitter against the city. Her home was in Massachusetts but she seemed to have wandered over most of the states. She was very nervous, talked in an extremely "affected" manner, said she had once been a school teacher, and gave indications of at least incipient psychosis. She was over thirty, of the excitable "old-maid" type, and showed marked sex consciousness. An evening's work at dish-washing was found for her. She became very excited over the fact that a party was going on and did her work badly. Next morning she returned to finish what she had left undone, but devoted most of her attention to the piano and to singing in a loud voice, which, she explained, she had developed in opera. Casting the dust of the city from her shoes she declared her intention of walking (in January) across the continent to her old home in Massachusetts. She had friends in the Middle West, at whose homes she would stop along the way. When it was suggested that she might freeze to death in the Rocky Mountains she replied airily that she much preferred dying in the snowdrifts to remaining where she was. She had, she said, consulted the automobile agencies and they said she could get through: this at a time when every canyon about the city was impassable. Later she decided that she had just enough money to take her to Los Angeles on the train. Reports of bread-lines failed to influence her and she departed.

THIS refusal to accept any sort of information about conditions is one of the most marked characteristics of the casual woman laborer. A woman of thirty, normal so far as could be observed in several interviews, neat in dress, bright in manner although a little bitter at times, also reviled the local city and told glowing tales of opportunities for marcellers in Los Angeles. She was undeterred by detailed report of wages, prices and unemployment there, having a friend there who wrote that she was doing very well. At this same time a middle-aged woman came in for an interview. She was on her way east, having tried Salt Lake twice and having recently come from the coast. She declared that "people will starve there" and took pride in the fact that she was clever enough to leave before the rush. She will move on to the East, stopping in different cities to see what she can find, and picking up enough money by odd jobs to pay her fare to the next town. Letters came almost daily from Minnesota, Montana, Texas, and other places, written by women wanting to move on, who are convinced their particular place is the worst in the world.

Sometimes married couples knock about the world with no thought apparently of anything approaching a home. A man and his wife lost work in Wyoming and heard times were good in Utah. They arrive in Salt Lake without money enough to buy gas for their Ford. Failing to find permanent employment they look for odd jobs which will bring them enough to move on to Arizona, where, they hear, conditions are fine. Information that conditions are not fine anywhere at this particular time, and the suggestion that they should remain somewhere long enough to get on their feet, financially speaking, have no effect.

Two sisters analyse their case more intelligently than most. One says that the "wandering fit" comes on her, and that she is always confident that wages are better in another place. Before they were married they had wandered through a number of towns in Iowa, working about a year in each place. The younger one, now twenty-five, married a man who took her to Amarillo, Texas, and finally to Salt Lake. They are industrious and ambitious but do not get attached to any one place. She has worked as store clerk, presser in laundry, waitress, etc. Her husband is working and studying clarinet till ten each night. She is studying the saxophone and about to die from loneliness, she says. She wants to get a job that will break the monotony of the long day.

The older sister, now thirty, has worked as waitress, clerk, floor-inspector in hotel, shirt finisher in laundry, etc. After her marriage she went to Mexico, cooking on a ranch for forty men, then later serving as cook for a wealthy woman. During this time she had three children, for whose sake they moved to Salt Lake, where the children are studying music. The husband is a railroad clerk, has also worked on ranches and is a sort of mechanic. She is now looking for work for much the same reason as her sister, says "it's awful" having nothing to do but keep house for husband and three children. Both these women have had some high-school education, are not in need at all, could not be termed shiftless, yet frankly admit a restlessness which will not permit them to settle down to any job or any place.

It is characteristic of the modern division of labor that the natural desire for change is less and less satisfied within the specialized branches of many occupations. Hence it is highly probable that increasing numbers will seek the semblance of variety by repeating the same operations in a number of places. The constant moving about engenders a certain feeling of superiority which helps to compensate for the undesirable features of the occupation. A laundress or a waitress in Podunk is merely a laundress or a waitress, but she who has ironed shirtbands or carried trays in Seattle and Frisco and New Orleans and Chicago becomes thereby more of a person in her own estimation.

Whether the woman casual laborer presents marked evidence of a neurotic strain in women, or is rather an evidence of that larger vocational and social maladjustment growing out of the necessity of compressing human nature within the bonds of an industrial system, cannot be established without a detailed investigation of which this preliminary study is merely suggestive. "Variety is the spice of life," yet as individuals grow older, as habit formations achieve a stronger dominance, this variety becomes increasingly hard to achieve. The variety of environment comes at last to have little effect upon the routine of their thoughts and behavior, the variety itself a little stales. They move on, a growing regiment in that large and pathetic army of seekers who are not certain of what they go to find.

LORINE PRUETTE

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For Blue Grass and Hill Babies

PRIOR to the passage of the Sheppard-Towner Act, Kentucky, as a state, had made no organized effort to care for the health of her mothers and little children except in the cities. The state board of health had a Bureau of Child Hygiene, but this was a bureau in name only, for the legislature which made appropriations to care for Kentucky's live stock had never made an appropriation to care for the health of children. Kentucky accepted Sheppard-Towner funds in April 1922 and in July of that year a state-wide program was initiated. Kentucky's health problem is largely a rural one as the state has few large cities and the greater number of the small towns and counties had no organized health activities. Rural child health and maternal work has been established by four advisory nurses, between whom the state is divided. These nurses assist the county nurses in establishing permanent child health centers, where conferences for pre-school children are conducted monthly, and stimulate interest in child health by speaking before various groups in a county.

In eighteen months intensive work was begun in 39 of Kentucky's 120 counties and preliminary work in 20 counties. During this period one permanent prenatal clinic was established in the mountain section and preliminary educational activities were conducted in several counties where a demand must be created for better prenatal care and the need of prenatal clinics made apparent. The attendance at the child health conferences is increasing. During the past six months approximately 4,000 pre-school children of the rural sections have been examined in conferences. The majority of these children had never been under the care of a physician except during severe illness. To their mothers a child was well if he was free from pain or able to be out of a sickbed. As a result of the new ideal of child health given by the nurses and doctors, the children practically always show an improvement when brought back to subsequent conferences. Underweight among the rural pre-school children seemed to be largely due to physical defects, and to bad health habits, lack of rest and improper food. Demonstration conferences conducted at county fairs often revealed the fact that blue ribbon pigs and calves were given milk, but the most valuable animals of the farm, the children, were underweight and far from the blue ribbon class, because they drank coffee instead of milk. The good work of the county farm agent had set the right standard for hogs, but a standard for children was lacking. Diet cards giving simple instructions in feeding children are distributed at the conferences. So great has been the demand for these cards that a supply of 50,000 was soon exhausted and it became necessary to have 50,000 more printed. During the first year and a half of the bureau more than 104,000 pieces of instructive literature were distributed; mailed in response to requests or given to mothers at conferences.

More than 2,000 mothers had asked for prenatal letters and hundred of expectant mothers in the country have been instructed by county nurses in the hygiene of pregnancy. There is in Louisville a prenatal clinic which is also a teaching center for medical students. The director of the clinic reports each month all cases delivered in the hospital and in the out-patient department, all unusual cases with history, treatment and result, whether good or bad, in an obstetrical column in the State Medical Journal. This bureau furnished a nurse who acts as registrar for the clinic, keeps records and makes follow-up visits to prenatal cases. The influence of this clinic extends over the entire state. Through its reports the older doctors are reached and interested in better obstetrics and prenatal care and it is offering splendid training in prenatal work, to the young physicians who return to the rural districts anxious to cooperate.

TO each county newspaper is sent a weekly article on child health; these are published under the heading Healthy Babies Talks. One health habit is discussed weekly and an invitation given to mothers to write directly to the bureau for more personal advice. That mothers read these articles is not doubted, for each mail brings letters from mothers seeking help in giving their children a better chance for health than they have received. Today a letter came saying: "Will you please tell me how to care for my baby and what I should feed her. She is sixteen months old and weighs twenty-five pounds—is that a good weight? I know nothing at all about babies and I find it very hard to feed her—will you please help me?" Another letter reads: "Am writing you about my little boy, who is five years old. He weighs thirty-six pounds, his teeth has rotted out, he is hardly ever sick, his stomach hurts him often. Will you please send me a copy of what he should eat?" Each month an article is published in Kentucky's leading tobacco magazines, thus taking the message of health to practically every farm home in the state—to the land owner and the tenant.

Kentucky has about 2,500 midwives. This in itself is a problem which must be handled slowly and wisely. The majority of the midwives are white women, the "granny" women of the mountains, mothers of many children themselves, who because of their personal experiences are called to attend "laboring" women. In mountain counties doctors are few, the roads follow the creek beds and the distances between lonely mountain homes are great; it is inevitable that neighbor help neighbor. The woman who is most proficient becomes the popular "granny"; usually she is unable to read, has not heard of the "draps for the eyes" and has practically no idea of the cleanliness so necessary in the lying-in room. If labor is normal the mother and her baby will survive; if an abnormal condition is present, chance for life is very poor for the mother, and the baby is almost always lost. The advisory nurses of the bureau hold yearly classes in mountain counties to instruct the midwives, and it is hoped gradually

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to eliminate the oldest and dirtiest, and to train the younger women. Silver nitrate is supplied free. Midwives are paid twenty-five cents for each birth reported and a worker is employed to visit all registrars and stimulate birth registration.

The women of the state are supporting the Sheppard-Towner program and much of the success of the bureau is due to cooperation of groups of organized women, such as woman's clubs, parent-teacher associations, the League of Women Voters, and the like. By having groups of women in each community thinking and talking child health, knowledge is passed from mother to mother. Volunteer workers make surveys to find the number of pre-school children in a community; other women act as clerical aids at the conferences, while another group is organized as a motor corps to bring mothers and children to the conferences where roads permit. One of the advantages in using women as volunteer workers is that the work is more permanently established and the changing of county nurses does not mean a reorganization of child health centers. The county nurses have a varied public health program, the infant and pre-school conferences being but part of this program, but because the nurses receive part of their salaries from Sheppard-Towner funds the bureau considers that the child health program should be of special importance. When a new nurse comes into a county she will find a permanent group of women interested in child health, with whom she can work, and she has a definite program outlined for her by the bureau, so that she can readily continue the conferences already established. In some counties, when there has been a change in nurses, physicians and women have conducted the child health conferences during the interim and done it well. The changing of nurses in a county is always a handicap to public health work; and it has a bad psychological effect.

Kentucky has a large Negro population with a high infant death rate. Negro child health centers have been established; Negro physicians make the physical examinations and groups of Negro women are organized to carry the work on in a manner similar to the white conferences. The Negroes are anxious to promote health work and have availed themselves of the opportunities offered to them.

ANNIE S. VEECH, M. D.

A Good Job at Vassily Ostrow

As one need after another asserted itself, a model baby welfare station in Petrograd has expanded through a period of ten years until now it provides supervision of health and welfare from the beginning of the mother's pregnancy until the child is old enough to go to kindergarten. The story comes to The Survey through Elsie M. Bond, director of the study of Children's Laws for the State Charities Aid Association who first visited the center as a member of the Commission of the National Information Bureau, and declares it "one of the most remarkable I have seen in the United States or in Europe."

THE health center for mothers and children, at Vassily Ostrow, Petrograd, was founded in 1914 by private initiative with public support. Its aim was to provide a clinic to which babies could be brought for medical observation, and where their mothers could be instructed in their care and feeding. With the growth of that ideal, it has developed a series of sections to safeguard all phases of the welfare of mothers and young children.

As the patients most sought after are the children of the poor, it was natural that a large number of the children (24 per cent in 1915; 25.6 per cent in 1922) should prove to be in need of supplementary feeding, though everything was done to encourage the mothers to nurse their babies whenever it was possible, and a milk kitchen, which prepares feedings according to the formulae necessary in individual cases, was opened in 1915. Experience soon taught us that we should make every effort to get in touch with the babies at birth. Birth registration is not obligatory in Russia, even in Petrograd, so our best source of information was the lying-in hospitals, in which about 50 per cent of the women are delivered. The chief physician of the center therefore visited these hospitals to encourage the mothers to nurse their babies, and to invite them to bring them to the center, and trained health visitors began in that same year (1915) to visit the mothers in their homes after their return from the hospital.

At first these visits were merely in the nature of investigation, but in time we worked out a definite educational program, which the visitor presents to the mother, checking the various points on a special form as she goes over them. When the mother comes to the center the physician questions her to see if she has grasped the instructions, and when the course, covering the proper care and feeding of her child, has been completed to the satisfaction of doctor and visitor, the visits to the home are discontinued unless the child becomes ill. In 1921 a visiting nurse service was added to help the mothers in the homes or to take their places when they were ill or obliged to be absent from home.

While we are convinced that the teaching of mothercraft ought to start in the schools, in some such way as the American Union of Little Mothers, that plan is a matter for the future in Russia, except in isolated experiments. Our effort, therefore, is to reach the mother in the first weeks of pregnancy, to safeguard her health as well as the development of the child. A clinic for pregnant women was opened in 1917, where an obstetrician gives medical advice, and where, beginning with 1919, lectures on hygiene and the technique of child care are given twice weekly throughout the whole year, seven lectures constituting a course. For the benefit of the child, supervision and education of his mother should continue until he is old enough for school or kindergarten, and in 1919 a clinic which operates on the same plan as the baby clinic was opened for children between one and three years of age.

Our special task is education, but necessity has forced the center to assume the care of sick children in certain cases, notably those of diseases of a nutritional or constitutional nature. Children who are suffering from contagious or infectious illness are referred to hospitals or other medical institutions. During the last year we have waged a special campaign against syphilis, tuberculosis, and rickets. A clinic for venereal diseases has been established, where a specialist, aided by a social worker, examines pregnant women and makes Wasserman tests of mother and child in suspected cases. The Pirquet test for tuberculosis is required of the children, and those who react positively are referred to a dispensary. Rickets is our most common disease, but while 67 per cent of the children suffer from it, only 8 per cent show a severe form. We expect soon to use the quartz lamp and special systems of exercises as preventive measures. All children are vaccinated at the center.

For the protection of the legal and social rights of the

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mothers and children a special section was established in 1918 to aid in establishing paternity, in requiring the father to support his child, and in obtaining lodgings for our small clients. A qualified lawyer advises the women and defends their rights in court or before other institutions. During these last years of cold and hunger material aid also has been of great importance in our work, for our best teachings and counsels are vain if the mother is not able to buy milk for her child or to clothe him. We were fortunate enough to have stocks which made it possible to give out the uncooked government rations to mothers, babies and pregnant women until 1921, and to continue until the present time a canteen for sick or delicate children, nursing mothers and pregnant women.

With the rapid development of these new forms of work, it became impossible to obtain trained workers, and in 1919 we organized at the center a training school for nurses and a course for home visitors. In the four years following 200 nurses and 78 visitors finished their course of studies there. As the extent of our work gives us material on the development of large numbers of children, a statistical section was opened in 1919 to formulate the scientific findings on such subjects as the various children's diseases, weight, diet, etc. In a short time we expect to have a small medical ward of 20 beds for orphans and abandoned children, which will serve as a bridge between our outpatient organization and the children's institutions. With that, starting from the kernel of the baby welfare clinic, we shall have established a complete organization for the protection of childhood from the conception of the child until he is of kindergarten age. Twenty-five centers now have been organized in Petrograd after this plan evolved at Vassily Ostrow.

During the past eight years nearly 12,000 babies have passed through the health center. In 1922 the names of 1858 were added to the 1412 held over from the previous year; in all they made 19,190 visits to the center. Nearly 80 per cent of the babies are brought during their first month of life; 60 per cent of them remain under our observation until they are 9 months of age, and 34 per cent until they are a year. More than three-quarters of all the babies born in Vassily Ostrow in 1922 were registered at the center; 22 per cent visited other clinics, and only 2 per cent remained at home without supervision. All children newly inscribed at the center, as well as 235 held over from the previous year, were carried on the lists of the home visiting section. The twelve visitors made 9745 visits during 1922, the number in each case depending upon the speed with which the mother assimilated their teachings, averaging 4.6 visits per child. The clinic for children from one to three registered 1847 children who made nearly 6,000 visits; that for pregnant women 1539 women, who made 3378 visits, and all of whom were examined by a venerologist. The milk kitchen gave out daily rations to 350 sick children, and the canteen dinners daily to 400 delicate children and nursing mothers. Those who can, pay for the milk and the dinners. The section on legal and social rights was consulted by 1266 women.

Systematic study of this mass of statistics furnishes some interesting deductions from a practical as well as from a scientific point of view. When nursing mothers were first visited less than 20 per cent fed their children correctly; in 1916, the percentage was 23 per cent, in 1922 50 per cent, and the last notations of the home visitors show 80.8 per cent. Figures such as these, and similar observations as to the proper feeding, bathing, dressing, and care of the children at the first and last home visits show that their educational value is real. In 1917 4 per cent of the children under observation were not cared for satisfactorily; in 1922 the home visitors noted under unsatisfactory care 8 per cent, satisfactory 47 per cent and good, 45 per cent.

We have noted in recent years a marked increase in the number of women abandoned by the fathers of their children. There is little difference in the care given by the unmarried and the married mothers, but the death-rate of the children of the former is markedly higher (30 per cent as compared with 11 per cent during the first month of life) since the greater number of the unmarried mothers live under highly unsatisfactory conditions. As might be expected, the care of the children varies directly with the satisfactory social conditions of family life, and in particular, according to the ability of the mothers to read.

Despite the misery and want of these famine years in which food, fuel, soap, and other necessities have been so costly, these children of a poor, uneducated city quarter have been kept clean and healthy, with a relatively very high immunity to infectious disease, and an extremely low incidence of the diseases of nutrition, due to instruction in correct breast feeding and the provision of properly modified cow's milk when it was necessary. In 1921 when the infant mortality rate for all of Petrograd was 180, it was 70 for the babies who visited our center; in 1922 when it was 220 for the whole city, our children showed 90; and in 1923, when the city registered 140, the lowest rate ever recorded there, our rate was 50. We feel that our experience warrants an important conclusion—that even under difficult conditions and among an uneducated people, ten years' effort can result in the education of a large group in the ways of healthful living.

Z. MICHNIK, M.D.

Hot School Lunches

LAST October I visited the Gage school on my first round of school visits in Cass County, Michigan—a one-room country school in the midst of a farming community. There were twenty-two children present that day, and inspection showed them to be evenly divided, eleven normal weight and eleven who were 7 per cent or more under weight. Very little corrective work had been done, but the parents liked the idea of hot lunches.

So at first the children brought potatoes to school at the teacher's suggestion and baked them in the ashes in the furnace. They liked the plan, and volunteered the idea that they bring something from home to cook on the top of the furnace, which is the jacketed stove type. So the next day one family brought a kettle of stew ready to cook and the children of the different families took turns bringing the ingredients until a few days later one of the mothers suggested that she cook the lunch at home and send it over at noon by the father, all hot and ready to serve. This suggestion seemed to meet the hearty approval of the other parents and

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it became the custom. Nearly every day the teacher made cocoa in addition to the hot dish. The children brought the milk and their dishes in their lunch pails and the teacher furnished the cocoa and sugar.

The hot lunches which the mothers sent were always a surprise. No one knew what it was to be until the cover came off disclosing such dishes as baked beans, scalloped potatoes, beef and noodles, stewed corn, sauerkraut, chicken and biscuits and gravy, rice pudding, beef soup, and doughnuts.

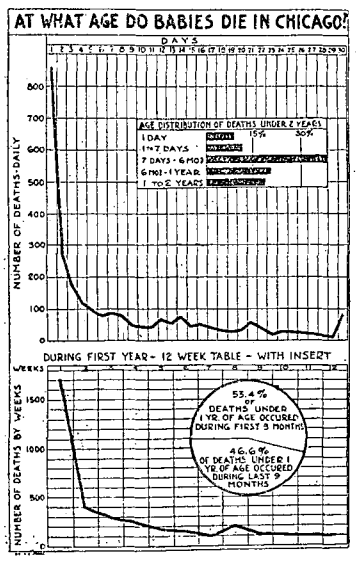
As there were thirty children enrolled, lunch meant a sizeable kettleful. One day a mother walked almost a mile to bring the lunch down herself, because she had no way of sending it that day and it was her turn to provide it.

The outstanding features of the hot lunches are the improvement in general appearance, scholarship, and the absence of colds, and contagion. Two twelve-year-old girls gained ten pounds each and one five-year-old boy gained six pounds in the five months following my first visit. All of the children have gained with the exception of one boy, but from close inspection I believe he would have lost if he had not had the warm lunch, for his physical condition requires medical supervision. A short time ago I went back to weigh the children again and found only five out of twenty-six underweight, and those five all need dental or tonsil corrections. The teacher has been keenly interested in health teaching and most of the children are regular followers of all the health rules.

HAZEL H. BRATTON

FOR THE BENEFIT of safety engineers, inspectors, foremen, industrial physicians and others responsible for the maintenance for safe and healthful working conditions and efficiency of production, the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness has just issued a comprehensive manual on Eye Hazards in Industrial Occupations. It may be obtained from the committee at 130 East 22 street, New York City, at prices which include only the cost of production and distribution, and vary from $1.00 to $2.50 a copy according to the binding and the quantity purchased.

THAT the crucial point in infant mortality—the death-rate of babies in the first month of life—can be successfully attacked by careful and systematic prenatal care is the conclusion which the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor draws in a recent report of the prenatal service which has been the keystone of its community health work in the Mulberry district of New York City. According to its records this service has effected a reduction of 39 per cent in the neo-natal mortality among babies whose mothers received adequate care as compared with those whose mothers did not. The graph analyzing infant mortality in Chicago (from the Weekly Bulletin of the Chicago Department of Health) gives a picture of the startling loss of infants in the first weeks of life which still obtains generally despite the great improvement in the rate for the first year which has followed the various health and welfare campaigns carried on in the past ten years.


AT WHAT AGE DO BABIES DIE IN CHICAGO?
DAYS
NUMBER OF DEATHS-DAILY
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS UNDER 2 YEARS
1 DAY 15% 30%
1 TO 7 DAYS
7 DAYS - 6 MO'S
6 MO'S - 1 YEAR
1 TO 2 YEARS
DURING FIRST YEAR - 12 WEEK TABLE - WITH INSERT
WEEKS
NUMBER OF DEATHS BY WEEKS
53.4% OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YR. OF AGE OCCURED DURING FIRST 3 MONTHS
46.6% OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YR. OF AGE OCCURED DURING LAST 9 MONTHS

PROBABLY more schools than ever before are opening these weeks with a curriculum in which health education has been woven in with the three R's. A recent publication of the Federal Bureau of Education, Health Education No. 16, describes The Continuing Need for Teachers of Child Health, telling concretely how to start a health program, and providing references for more detailed study. Its especially alluring illustrations are a contribution of the American Child Health Association. Health Education No. 5 of the same series of bulletins gives a Child Health Program for parent-teacher associations and women's clubs, revised from an earlier publication of the American Child Health Association, with a new bibliography. Either may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for five cents.

VIRGINIA showed a state interest in the health of children in institutions in a recommendation in the child welfare laws passed by the General Assembly of 1922 which provided that they be given a thorough mental and physical examination. Facilities for putting that recommendation into effect in Richmond have just been attained with the formal opening of the Children's Memorial Clinic in that city, under the direction of Dr. Basil B. Jones. The Commonwealth Fund cooperated with the social agencies of the city and state in organizing the clinic and is to provide $12,000 for the first annual budget. The clinic will not be limited to the care of children in institutions, but will make possible the examination of every school child in the city and so serve as a central clearing house.

LOUISIANA has just decided to accept the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act, bringing up to forty-one the number of states cooperating with the federal government in its work for mothers and babies. In 1922 the state legislature met but failed to accept the provisions of the act, and in 1923 the state senate agreed, but the House refused.

IN NEW YORK state Sheppard-Towner funds are offered through the State Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene, to match the financial support of various eligible communities, where high rates of maternal and infant mortality prevail, in organizing nursing service or in paying part of the salaries of local physicians who are working under specified conditions in clinics for mothers and children. The allotment for nursing service may not exceed $800 to any one community, must be used exclusively for salaries, not equipment or other expense, and must be matched by the community. The allotment for physicians depends in amount on the type of consultations—varying from $100 to $200 a year.

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SOCIAL PRACTICE

The Policewoman

THE policewoman's service, like Topsy, "jus grew." It has had no such leadership as was enjoyed by the settlement movement, or social case-work, or the juvenile courts. It is only now that the policewomen, with the help of the chiefs of police, are establishing uniform methods and standards. There are still some chiefs of police in the United States who have no women's bureaus and want none, and others who have them but feel no interest in their continuance. Some are still suffering from sex prejudice, and fear innovations. Such opposition is justified in those cities where women without qualifications for their duties secure political appointments.

But firm foundations for cooperation between police departments and properly trained policewomen were laid at the twenty-ninth convention of the International Association of Police Chiefs in San Francisco in 1922, when a resolution covering the principles of women's service was unanimously adopted. The principles thus approved were those which have been affirmed almost yearly by the International Association of Policewomen and have been practiced in Washington, D. C. for six years, to say nothing of other departments established more recently.

These approved principles are as follows:

1. The policewoman is a necessity to organized police departments.
2. Policewomen attached to the department shall be under the direct supervision of the Chief of Police as a unit in the department, and where there is a sufficient number, one of them shall be a ranking officer in the department.
3. Appointments to the position of policewoman in the department shall be made from the certified Civil Service lists—that is, of course, wherever there is a Civil Service list.
4. Policewomen shall hold office during good behavior and efficient service.
5. The appointment of policewomen is for the purpose of carrying out a preventive and protective program for the community, that will include the social protection of women and children.
6. Requirements: The minimum standard below which educational qualifications may not fall should be as follows:
   (a) Graduation from a four years' course of a standard high school or the completion of at least fourteen college entrance units of study, and not less than two years' experience, recent and responsible, in systematic social service or education work; or
   (b) Graduation from a recognized school for trained nurses requiring a residence of at least two years in a hospital giving thorough practical and theoretical training; or
   (c) The completion of at least seven college entrance units of study, or of two years' work in a standard high school, and not less than two years' responsible commercial work involving public contact and responsibilities tending to qualify the applicant to perform the duties of the position, with the equivalent of the college education through experience, such as secretarial work.
7. The primary function of policewomen is to deal with all cases in which women and children are involved either as offenders or victims of offenses. Crimes by or against females, irrespective of age, and boys up to the age of twelve, should be the special responsibility of the policewomen. They should discover, investigate, and correct anti-social circumstances and conditions in individual cases, and in the community, deal socially and legally with all delinquent women and children, give or secure social treatment calculated to result in reform, supplement the work of policemen in securing evidence and convictions in special cases that will aid in correcting evil conditions.

TO those of us who are accustomed to look to New York as a center of achievement it is painful to note how far it has lagged behind other cities in the development of policewomen's work. It had the first woman deputy commissioner and an early women's precinct. Both have been discontinued. We look in vain for an explanation of this set-back in Mrs. Mary Hamilton's recent book, The Policewoman, Her Service and Ideals,* in which there is a wide discrepancy between the admirable ideals expressed and the actual status of the service in New York. The omission is the more disappointing because Mrs. Hamilton, who was the first policewoman in New York and is now directing a force of about one hundred there, should have an intimate knowledge of the situation.

Has New York's partial failure been due to lack of interest on the part of Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright? It was he who said at the New York Woman's City Club on April 7 of this year that he agreed with Sir William Horwood of Scotland Yard in believing that women should not patrol because they are unsuited to the task and have not the necessary physical endurance. Both Sir William and Commissioner Enright see visions of women handling drunken men that blot out the primary duty of all good policewomen—that of preventive protective service.

It is evident that English testimony as to the functions and success of policewomen has not been fully understood here. Commissioner Enright, for instance, said on the same occasion that Sir William had abolished the women patrols in London. Such is not the case, although Sir William desired to do so. All but twenty policewomen were dismissed in London in 1922, but the principle was saved through an appeal to the Home Secretary by the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, in which Viscountess Astor, Mrs. Wintringham, M. P., and other women of equal prominence are leaders. In June 1924 these women formed a deputation and, presented to the Home Secretary by Viscount Astor, appealed for immediate action to preserve and restore the women's force. The Secretary promised, in response, that the government would give the

* THE POLICEWOMAN, HER SERVICE AND IDEALS, by Mary E. Hamilton. Frederick D. Stokes. 200 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.

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matter open-minded consideration, and named a committee to formulate a plan of future work and a budget.

Some further misunderstanding may have been brought about through the visit and addresses of Commandant Mary Allen of the British Women's Auxiliary Service. This organization is similar in its social service to the Salvation Army or the Church Relief of England; it is supported by voluntary contributions and is not to be confused with the official police force. Commandant Allen—who herself wears voluntarily a cap with visor, coat to the knees, breeches, and puttees—gave much of her time before American audiences to demonstrating and promoting the general adoption of a uniform for policewomen. American women feel that the uniform of the British policewoman is her biggest drawback. London policemen have stated that flagrant violations of the law by street-walkers—noted by visiting policewomen—did not occur during the war when women in civilian dress were used to a large extent in checking this evil and in service in behalf of the girls. It is acknowledged that uniforms on a small part of a women's police unit would have value in large cities like London, New York, and Chicago. Experience indicates that the entire force should not be uniformed, and that in a small town or village the smaller force would certainly be less valuable if uniformed.

LONDON is the only city in Europe, and Indianapolis in America, where deliberate effort has been made to destroy the woman's bureaus. The effort failed in London; in Indianapolis, unfortunately, the most complete bureau yet organized—a force of thirty women in a city of 314,000—was completely scrapped. London, some provincial cities in Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany and Austria began to use policewomen in the early days of the war, usually setting a woman who was an experienced social worker at the head of the woman's bureau. In Great Britain the policewomen first earned whole-time pay in 1916 when legislation made their salaries chargeable to police funds.

These European cities, barring London, might easily exchange programs with the best departments in America and find no appreciable difference. In Vienna and cities in Germany police work has been subjected to the same handicaps suffered by all social and educational enterprises since the war. Policewomen, with a patriotic devotion, have very generally been willing to continue till the state can again provide funds. Cities in Holland are susceptible to the post-war curtailment of support that prevails in all Europe but these women, too, are holding fast to their ideals and carrying on. These Dutch cities, bearing in mind the fundamental service of women police, have called them "Kinder Politie" or Children's Police. The women have their own headquarters so that no child or woman need be taken to a station house, and they operate in general along modern social lines.

In the United States, Detroit has a bureau of twenty-two women with a woman Deputy Commissioner as director. This bureau's satisfactory service was recognized by an amendment to the city charter to provide the director with this rank. The position includes responsibility for the detention home for women, and for girls over juvenile court age.

Policewomen of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and many other cities work under the supervision of policemen. Boston has its women in one unit. Its standards are too low; and the policewomen are excused at ten each night—just when the patrols in other cities perform their best service. The service has not been extended since its inception and there is a general demand on the part of women's organizations for raising its standards and for a trained social worker as director of the bureau. Chicago assigns its women to precincts. There are some excellent women in this service but they are hampered by the matrons, who secured legislation giving them rank as policewomen without qualifying by examination. St. Louis' male lieutenant in charge of the woman's bureau deserves the respect of all good social workers for his understanding of the service and responsibility of policewomen. Nevertheless consistency would require that a trained woman should be given his position. It is hoped that he will receive higher rank as a reward and be permitted to instruct the policemen and to interpret to them the significance of the woman's bureau. Los Angeles has two divisions of policewomen. Pittsburgh has five women. In both cities the appointments are political. Wisconsin has enacted legislation authorizing the appointment of policewomen in all cities, and the state civil service commission has fixed excellent standards for their selection.

Many small towns and villages have one, two, three and four women. Among the cities doing excellent work are Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia; York, Lancaster and Scranton, Pennsylvania; Lowell, Lynn, Worcester, Springfield and Gloucester, Massachusetts; Rochester, New York; Pontiac, Michigan; Wichita, Kansas. City managers have given an impetus to the demand for intelligent, trained policewomen and realize the great economic and social value that lies in preventive protective work.

THE general plan in operation in Washington, D. C., is used in many other cities, with variations due to the number of women in the department. Washington has had the advantage of a training school for police officers in George Washington University. The manual for the District of Columbia Police Department gives instructions for the woman's bureau which may be summarized as follows:

To deal socially and legally with all delinquent children under seventeen years of age and all women of whatever age; to adopt any legal measures as may be necessary to correct and eradicate conditions tending to cause or contribute to any such delinquency; to deal with all matters relating to lost children and fugitives from parents, guardians, institutions, etc., and to conduct all correspondence, telegraphic or otherwise, in relation to such matters; to investigate and prepare for prosecution all cases of sex offenses by or against children under seventeen years of age and women of whatever age; to investigate all cases originating in the Woman's Bureau or reported by other branches in the Police Department; to make special investigations of neighborhood conditions, public dance halls, restaurants, hotels, rooming houses, skating rinks, and other places of public amusement; render assistance to precincts of the department in the prevention and detection of crime and to exercise such other functions as may be directed by the D. C. Commissioners or the Superintendent of Police. Patrol of streets, railroad stations, public comfort stations, rest rooms in department stores, places of public assembly, including dance halls, skating rinks, moving pictures, theatres, etc. The Director of the Woman's Bureau is also in charge of the House of Detention and must be on call at all times to adjust such business as may be connected therewith.

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For the advancement of the policewomen's service American cities must thank first of all the women's organizations, such as the women's clubs of Boston which instituted in Simmons College a training school of public service for police officers; the Massachusetts Civic Association which devoted its attention to the improvement of the New England policewoman's service; the General Federation of Women's Clubs which voted to advance the principles of the International Association of Policewomen and to assist in the selection of recruits for the service and in establishment of correct standards by the individual clubs in their communities; the Woman's City Club and Women's Protective Association of Cleveland which secured an ordinance for the creation of a woman's bureau with thirty women and a trained woman director; the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association which aided the policewomen of Chicago and nearby cities by bringing up-to-date social methods to their attention, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which is working for the appointment of policewomen in the belief that their service will assist materially in raising moral standards. The American Social Hygienee Association has helped in financing the training courses for policewomen at the New York School of Social Work and George Washington University. In view of the fact that various local and state units of the League of Women Voters, and the national body itself, have heretofore supported policewomen in their preventive protective service, and have looked forward to socializing police work in general, it is difficult to understand why the league's committee on social hygiene, in the program for 1924-5, states that "police and probation officers at best are only salvage workers." Such a statement is disheartening to those of us who are struggling to bring police departments to a realization of their opportunity.

The future of the service, of course, depends quite as truly as in the case of policemen on the integrity and wisdom of the city's personnel policy. Appointment to the woman's bureau must not be thought of as a convenient substitute for a pension to the widow of a policeman, as is sometimes the case. The personnel of the District of Columbia bureau is safeguarded by the merit system under the United States Civil Service. The work in Detroit, Washington and a number of other cities is on a case-work basis; in both Detroit and Washington the directors are graduates of recognized schools of social service and have been long in the field.

Yet too much weight must not be placed on the possibility of social treatment by policewomen, as Mrs. Hamilton, for instance, seems to do in her book. Not one of the groups in preventive protective work—police, probation authorities, or private agency—is able to cover adequately the needs of any city or village, but where trained social workers are employed as policewomen, they should make the preliminary investigation in all their cases and should decide to what agency they shall be referred for treatment. Common sense should rule in the selection of particular problems and only such cases should be treated by the police as can be adjusted by no other agency in the community. For the time being, woman's bureau must lean heavily on all relevant private social agencies but some day there will be enough policewomen with educational background, training and experience for all-round case work performance.

The social worker as a policewoman is one of the many manifestations of the transition from private social work to government responsibility for public welfare.

MINA C. VAN WINKLE

ONE IN THREE of the homeless children in the United States who have come under the care of public and private charitable agencies have found homes with foster parents, according to the estimate of the Children's Bureau in its recent report on Foster Home Care for Dependent Children. With the increasing emphasis of the past decade on home care for the normal child, probably 70,000 children have found foster parents, while the number of children in institutions has decreased in proportion to the child population. Moreover an increasing number of dependent children—estimated at 127,000 in the past ten years—have received public aid in their own homes through mothers' pensions or some other of the ways now provided by 42 states. The report, which has been compiled under the direction of the social service division of the bureau, points out that foster home care for children has existed for centuries under various names but only recently has developed the careful technique now employed by the best public and private agencies. Articles on various aspects of the subject have been contributed by Hastings Hart, J. Prentice Murphy, Edmond J. Butler, Mary E. Borett, Leon W. Frost, Albert H. Stoneman, Katherine P. Hewins, Horace H. Jenks, M.D., the Reverend John O'Grady, C. V. Williams, and Ellen Potter, M.D.

IN GEORGIA, the state department of public welfare, wishing to make sure that its children's institutions were being utilized by the people for whom they were adapted, has been able to make a study of the admissions and discharges of two asylums through the courtesy of the Child Welfare League of America. At the time the study was made, in 1923, only one institution in the state had a social worker to make investigations for admission or discharge, while the others were obliged to rely upon untrained volunteers. The survey revealed that in one institution one-third of the children, and in the other one-fourth, had a parent or other relative who could have cared for the child with some financial aid; that half the children had relatives who were still interested and competent, and that about half the children came from families in urgent need of some social readjustment such as a social worker might have accomplished. The conclusion is drawn that the present system prevailing in that state is cumbersome and ineffective because of the lack of trained personnel to make a careful study of the children before their admission, and to follow and take advantage of changing conditions in their family situations, and that funds are needed for the assistance of widows with children, since the children made dependent by the death of their father—31.5 per cent for the whole—constitute the largest single group.

IN THOSE SAME Georgia institutions for children, health is being spelled in terms of prevention. In three of the largest and best of them where there was ample provision of food and clothing, all the children were tested for hookworm disease. Two of the three institutions showed a rate of infection of 26 per cent, the third of 40 per cent. Undoubtedly many of the children had entered the institution with the disease and had suffered from it for years, with a resulting apathy and dullness which had been especially noticeable in the school work of one group.

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EDUCATION

The Right to Learn

BARBARA was the not unusual type of girl who was "good at handwork," but not strong in the formal academic school work. She was good enough however to be passed on up through the grades, and she reached the eighth grade when she was fourteen. She was reported in this grade to the visiting teacher for repeated failures. There was danger that she would spoil the school's high percentages; "We are afraid she will not graduate."

The visiting teacher noted that Barbara patiently worked along at any task given to her. Her manner was quiet and self-contained during the teachers' criticisms, and she was always cheerfully willing to try again when she failed. But this cheerfulness under failure was what above all else annoyed her teachers. What reason she had for being cheerful when she failed they "could not see." They did not recognize that this, to Barbara, was respectful behavior. This was the way her foreign mother had brought her up.

Barbara had been a "foreign" child all through the school. Although born in the United States, in a large city, her clothes, her hair, her subdued behavior had always been conspicuously different from the other girls who also had foreign-born parents.

During the noon hour, when the teachers talked about her, they referred to her as "that girl who looks as if she had just come off the ship." Yet her behavior, her appearance and her cheerful obedience were precisely what made her a satisfaction to her mother, who held fast to her old-country standards. Teachers also ask for cheerful obedience and a respectful attention. What then was wrong with Barbara? Why did she fail?

WHEN a child reaches the eighth grade and continues to be "foreign" and "to fail," conscientious teachers begin to have a dim sense of failure in themselves. Barbara's teachers put forth more effort. That is, they put forth more compulsion upon Barbara. Barbara responded with obedient cheerfulness but with increasing bewilderment. She did not understand the meaning of so much anxiety on her behalf.

The visiting teacher's inquiries at home brought out the fact that Barbara's mother had kept her carefully at home all these years of her childhood. Barbara had enjoyed unusually few opportunities to get out into the world to see for herself, and to acquire manners and standards. Home and school had to suffice as opportunities for experience.

The eight years of public school had not given Barbara experiences which Americanized her. The teachers highly approved of mothers who kept their children "off the street." They did not recognize that it was not their schooling but their community contacts which had Americanized the other girls. The teachers believed firmly that school was the place for foreigners.

The school had promoted Barbara half yearly from grade to grade with only one or two exceptions. Promotion universally means success to children. How could it mean anything else to Barbara? The eighth grade studies were much the same as in preceding years, and she put forth the same efforts which had promoted her before to meet these eighth grade requirements.

It was scarcely the fault of the upper grade teachers that Barbara had got so little education out of school. The eighth grade is too late to make adaptations of curriculum and methods to fit Barbara's type. The visiting teacher's quarrel with the teachers was not on this account, but because they allowed their anxiety about graduation percentages to obscure all recognition of Barbara's character; and because their only contribution to her education was to increase the demands upon her already overdeveloped habits of literal obedience.

NEVERTHELESS, somewhere during this last year in school, Barbara began to learn something. She began to change her way of dressing. This indicated an awakening. But her teachers did not recognize it as a new and promising awareness of her surroundings. They made no use of it. They showed the limitations of their insight by two comments. One teacher asked, "Did you see Barbara's red bow, today? I hope she isn't running the streets." A second teacher exclaimed in despair, "She is absolutely stupid in history."

The history teacher had been told, but had lost sight of the fact, that Barbara's mother herself had lived through much Slavic social history. Why otherwise would she have come to this country? The teachers did not inquire of Barbara what her parents had told her about the always seething political conditions in their native land; nor whether her father was one of the Slavs who was going back that winter to join the Allied armies.

Intellectually Barbara was one kind of person at school, a blindly memorizing child; at home, where she eagerly shared the family interests in the fatherland, she was another. The misfit of the school system in regard to Barbara is typical of the helplessness of a rigid academic system when it is faced with children who cannot be molded according to the academic pattern.

A FEW months after her graduation the visiting teacher met Barbara on the street on her way to work in a dressmaking shop. Her hair was done up, her clothes were becoming, and her manner was that of a satisfied woman. "Do you like it?" "Oh yes, I am really learning," and the plain Barbara fairly beamed into beauty. She was at last doing real work for a purpose she understood, and "really

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learning." She agreed with the teachers that she did not learn at school, and she left school with no hope that further school was of use to her. But she found that she could "learn" somewhere else and she was happy.

MARY S. MAROT

Ex Oriente Lux

CAN any good thing come out of . . . Bulgaria? One American, at least, has found something worthy of the notice of the rest of us, and has put it into a book: "Schools in Bulgaria." The author is William F. Russell, professor of education in Teachers College, New York City. (Published by Teachers College, price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.)

Professor Russell recently spent several weeks in Bulgaria. He did not go there to get material for a book. "But," he says, "the changes since the war proved to be so interesting and the educational administration of the farm bloc such a curious combination of extraordinary educational insight and practical ability, that it was considered worth while to write the whole matter down."

What did this farm bloc or agrarian party do to the schools and to education? Space is limited and the reply must be brief. Let Mr. Russell speak:

Their contribution was the adjustment of an entire educational system to a national end. This is the lesson America needs to learn. There is a *process* of education and a *purpose* of education. Interest in either one may lead to improvement. . . . Both the *process* and the *purpose* are important.

America has been making its big contribution in the development of the *process*. Our fine buildings, improved methods of teaching, standardized tests, scientific grading and promotion, analysis of subjects of study and better equipment have given us [the elements of the *process*]. But what is our destination? . . .

Here is where Bulgaria has made her contribution. So far as the *process* is concerned, the American student will find relatively little of interest. He will find no standard tests. He will see antiquated systems of grading and promotion. . . . But he will be compelled to bow in admiration when it comes to finding an explanation of what it is all about. Homarchefsky (minister of education from May 1920 to June 1923) may have been a village school teacher. He may never have received a doctor's degree in education nor himself have contributed to the extension of the field of human knowledge. But he did have the insight to see that the educational train in Bulgaria was making for the wrong destination, the vision to point out the way, the administrative sagacity to know . . . the measures that were needed, and the courage to carry his convictions into practice.

The new program, summarized in Homarchefsky's own words, is as follows:

When the school system developed after 1878, all the emphasis was on the intellectual side. This was justified at the time. There was great need for officials, teachers, etc. But for forty years we had schools only for the preparation of officials. The nation's life was developed only on one side. The danger of this was not appreciated.

Psychologically, it is impossible and abnormal to send all children to one type of school. Future generations must be trained in such ways as to suit the variations in the life of the people. This was what previous administrations of the ministry of education failed to realize. They had forgotten the life of the people who work. The school had no contact with life. The intelligenzia hated labor. They left that to those whom they called simple people. They formed a mass of drones. They were willing to eat, but they would not work. The result was that Bulgaria's material culture remained primitive. No trained person was devoting his brains to it.

This had to come to a stop. If it were to persist Bulgaria would become poorer and poorer. The school must take a leading part in the change. The program must be directed toward labor. Love of labor must be encouraged in every school.

And so, under the leadership of the village schoolmaster, the schools were made over. When, in June 1923, the revolution came and the Agrarians were driven out, "the intelligenzia of Sofia were glad. They resented the partisanship, the unfair business dealings, the rude ferocity with which the ideas of the farmers were put into practice. But no matter what injustice and unfairness there was, in the long run so far as education is concerned, the good will outweigh the bad. . . . The Agrarians saw a situation that other countries had ignored . . . and before they were removed from office they had the satisfaction of seeing many parties of children started on the right way."

So, although America may know all there is to know about the processes of education, she may still be profoundly ignorant and careless as to what education is, or should be, trying to do. To discover a *purpose* requires vision, not technique.

School Meeting

MONEY in Oklahoma, as any small town banker would have readily told you, was "mighty tight." It has been so tight, among those farmers where oil has not superseded farming, that houses and barns go unpainted from season to season, thorough-bred cattle—grown gaunt and bony from poor winter feeding—devour the green pastures or the roadsides greedily, and the farmers' children have long since forgotten the taste of "store" candy and the thrill of an occasional movie in town on Saturday afternoon.

Yet for all this, Fair Hope District School flourishes, as do nearly all the other district schools in that part of the state. Education, to Fair Hope, is a magic word, and its influence a potent thing that promises, for their children, prosperity instead of struggling poverty, serenity of mind instead of worry over doubtful crops, happiness instead of the farmers' present uncertainty or defeat. They have had little education in schools, these parents in Fair Hope district, because they are for the most part the sons and daughters of pioneer farmers of '89. Rural schools were poor indeed, or non-existent, in their day, when breaking sod and planting wheat or cotton and tending the crops and the livestock were the interests of every member of the family who had left off nursing bottles.

However tight money may be, the situation is no curb to the success of the annual school meeting. It is the last day of school, and whole families, instead of the children alone, attend. In the morning there are singing to the wheezy accompaniment of the school organ, ciphering and spelling contests, and athletic events which one of the children terms "Olimpin games, because everybody limps the next day." There is a noon-day dinner, taken from market baskets by clean-aproned mothers and served, with hot coffee made at the school, to everyone present. Then comes the business meeting.

"You vote for the fifteen-mill levy," Mrs. Miller urges her husband in a whisper before the meeting is formally opened. Each tax-paying family has one vote which, by virtue of a custom as old as St. Paul, is voiced by the man of the house.

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"And a nine months' school next year," Mrs. Miller continues to urge. "We'd ought to do the best we can by the children."

"Then the wheat'll be cut and the cotton laid by 'fore the boys gets out of school." Mr. Miller argues. "But I'll see, Lily," and she knows that "I'll see" means assent.

The recommendations of the county superintendent of schools are read, outlining her plans for next year. She urges nine months of school—which will mean paying the teacher's salary more months than heretofore and doing without the children's help outdoors and in during that same time. She recommends a fifteen-mill tax levy to these farmers whose lands were mortgaged, if not earlier, three years ago when the cotton crop failed to yield the cost of marketing it. She recommends provisions for sessions for adult education, to these men and women whose working day is from sunrise to sunset. She recommends strict compulsion of education, model schools, and efforts toward consolidation. She knows their needs, and she knows their faith.

The school meeting is a success. Stuffed with excellent roast chicken and potato salad and home-made cake and strong coffee, these patrons of Fair Hope vote it all—the fifteen-mill levy, the nine months' term, the compulsory attendance, and the provision for adult education. They forget their unpainted barns, their mortgages, their lean cattle, in the prospect of "doing the best by the children." They even add fifty dollars to pay the expense of a midsummer singing school.

Yes, hope is fair in these Oklahoma school districts, and education—however blundering in method—is its concrete expression. Unless black is white, some harvest must be reaped from the seed of so much quiet sacrifice. Some beauty, some broadmindedness, some combination of culture of the mind with cultivation of the soil, must be the heritage of the next generation of Fair Hope District School.

ATHA LEAH BASS

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ART received a prodigious boost in a recent number of Printers' Ink. James O'Shaughnessy, executive secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, writes with much feeling on the peril to art which is implicit in the fight against outdoor advertising signs. Mr. O'Shaughnessy calls advertising the "meal ticket of American art," and warns that the "outcry against a few ugly billboards may swell into an iconoclastic movement." "The Thomas Cusack Company gives more patronage to art than all the highbrow critics in the country." "If the market for commercial art were suddenly withdrawn, the support which makes for the growth and development of American art would go with it." "Outdoor advertising brings art to the people. As their appreciation advances, the quality of that art will advance." But if their appreciation should advance to the place where they would proceed to tear down the billboards, that would not be true appreciation. That would be, in the words of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, "striking at the strength of the nation"; and, certainly, there can be no real conflict between true art and the "strength of the nation"!

EDUCATOR—"Do you go to school in there, little boy?" Five-year-old denies by shake of head. Seven-year-old friend corrects in kindly fashion: "He is just in kindergarten." Five-year-old agrees. *Educator*—"Then it is only a few minutes since you came out of school and look how dirty you are! You ought to be ashamed to be so dirty!" Friend hastily explains: "He fell down right there." Educator modifies tone: "Well, then, little boy, whenever you fall down, you must run right home and wash your face. Now run along." Five-year-old glances toward upper part of tenement across the street, and slowly back to his hands. The command loses its force after Educator has passed on; and to the more experienced friend it has not even occurred that a demand to keep clean when at play is to be taken seriously. . . . But the Educator had "done his duty."

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS come and go, of course. But one of them, President Richard F. Scholz, of Reed College, has gone not to return. He died in July, almost suddenly, after an operation. He leaves unfinished a great task. Reed College, under President William T. Foster, its first leader, had attained a unique place amongst American colleges. The work thus begun was taken up in 1920 by the new president, and the new plans, though modified somewhat from the original, effectively extended and enlarged upon the program of the first ten years. Under the new regime, the original plan of making a "liberal college of the arts and sciences" was carried far toward fulfillment: "Not so much an institution as a community of like-minded human beings engaged in a common intellectual adventure." Some of the arguments used by President Scholz are worth putting into the permanent record of education aspiration in America: "Scholarship, even culture," he said, "is after all not merely a thing of individual minds; both involve membership in a community and are the outcome of cooperative thinking and cooperative living. They can best be attained under conditions of responsible freedom by a common intellectual experience based on the recognition of the differences of personality. We are undertaking at Reed College an educational experiment based on an honest effort to disregard old historic rivalries and hostilities between the sciences and the arts, between professional and cultural subjects, and between the formal chronological distinctions of 'graduate' and 'under-graduate' attitudes of mind."

"ONE of our first tasks," to quote further from President Scholz, "is to eliminate the bookkeeping attitude towards education. We are trying to think no longer in terms of credits and units . . . and are doing away with the water-tight department system in favor of divisional groups in Literature and Language, History and Social Science, and Philosophy and Psychology. The student is encouraged to look upon his work as forming one unified course of study, and is made to feel that with his freshman year he enters upon a four-year program all the various parts of which are closely bound up with one another. . . . It is our plan to devote the first two years to an examination of the fundamental basis and historical backgrounds of contemporary civilization, as they can be studied in the great representative fields of knowledge. Different angles of approach to the same problem, and the careful selection of a faculty who, while engaged in research, are primarily teachers, and who hold differing opinions and viewpoints. . . . tend to do away with the police attitude between students and faculty and to provoke thought and discussion after the fashion of the Socrates 'Think Shop.' Education is viewed as a cooperative process by discussion and consent. On that basis, an appeal is made to make sure not of minimum requirements but of maximum voluntary effort on the part of both students and faculty. Incidentally, it helps to build up, also, a sound, self-respecting honor spirit and intellectual camaraderie. My plea is simply the plea not merely to humanize knowledge, but to humanize our institutions and our teaching, so that we may help to make men and women not only of knowledge, but of understanding and good-will."

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BOOK REVIEWS

Why Isn't the Worker Satisfied?

WHEN several hundred thousand steel workers had been on strike for months in 1919, a friend asked me with incredulity what reason they had to be dissatisfied. His implication, like that of many distant observers of labor struggles, was that industrial unrest does not represent a legitimate protest, but is a sort of fomented crowd madness. Employers frequently talk as if strikes were due solely to the plots of agitators, or to terrorism on the part of organized labor. On the other hand, superficial sympathizers with labor attribute discontent to the wickedness or greed of individual employers. And many who have come to see that these naïve explanations are insufficient have fallen back on generalizations almost equally unilluminating, such as a class struggle necessarily inherent in a capitalistic order, or the maladjustment of personality with environment under a machine civilization. There is truth at times both in the personalities and the crude generalizations. But if social science is to furnish the kind of information useful in dealing with this malady it must look more realistically at the situation. What are the specific motives and grievances of wage-earners who object to their conditions of employment? What are the concrete facts in their environment which would probably lead any of us to act as they do, if we found ourselves in the same predicament? How valid are the protests and how remediable are the conditions? Such a factual analysis is a highly useful contribution even though it falls short of a complete description of psychological processes, and cannot furnish a single ingenious formula for the cure of industrial disorder.

That industrial unrest really exists is proved not merely by the statistics of strikes, but by the undramatic protest continually made by individuals in the form of labor turnover. The most obvious explanations naturally deal with the common demands for shorter hours and higher wages. These demands Mr. Fitch analyzes, as well as the replies made to them. By means of the best available statistics, he assesses the gradual progress of labor in both, and the existing situation. He shows the relation to hours and wages of industrial hazards, and of periodic and seasonal unemployment, with its reduction of incomes, its threat to economic security. The analysis will prove to most reasonable persons not only that continual progress in the material conditions of the worker is possible—since it has in the past overcome serious obstacles—but that much further progress is desirable. An unusually complete statistical analysis of the relation of wage-earners' incomes to various standard budgets, from minima of subsistence to higher levels of satisfaction, shows that as far as can be ascertained, few wage-earners indeed can sustain reasonable standards of life. It is, of course, true that many wage-earners' families manage to exist on less than a "living wage"—but at the cost of a high percentage of mortality and sickness, especially among the children, at the cost of the withdrawal of the mother from home duties to the factory, and at the cost either of child labor or extremely restricted education. Progressive improvement of technical processes, and elimination of the economic waste inherent in unemployment, in poor management, in the lack of interest in production which goes with the separation of the wage-earner from ownership and responsibility—such remedies will furnish society with the means of alleviating this situation, if society will devise the means to effect them and will properly employ the surplus.

Mr. Fitch points out that no single budgetary is an absolute scientific minimum, but he would have done well to add that even the highest of the carefully prepared budgets usually seems inadequate to the average business or professional man, when examined item by item. This fact is highly significant. New standards are continually achieved by the fortunate of the community. Though the modern wage-earner doubtless has material satisfactions unknown to the people of centuries past, standards of living are relative to the time, and the great existing inequalities of wealth, combined with democratic assumptions, make it inconceivable that even the best paid wage-earners should be content to remain at their present level while others exercise unlimited extension of wants. Mr. Fitch ably answers those who are shocked when labor, in spite of former concessions, comes back and asks for more.

THE conventional treatment of industrial unrest would stop with an exposition of the economic background, but Mr. Fitch sees that it is only the introduction to the matter. Economic dissatisfactions naturally give rise to labor organizations which attempt to remedy them, and this fact projects the whole movement into the social milieu, with its problems of conflict and adjustment, and its changes in control and status. The basic necessity of unionism is ably expounded by Mr. Fitch, and he includes an excellent though brief summary of the growth, structure and practices of trade-unionism in the United States. He shows how, with well-disposed employers, the unions build up a social machinery to improve the conditions of the workers, reduce unrest, and stabilize the course of progress. There follows an analysis of the dominant hostility to unions among employers, the reason for it, the amount of justification in those reasons, and the methods used to combat the formation and growth of unions, from the indirect influence of welfare work and "company associations" to the direct warfare of spies and gunmen. The immense amount of bitterness and unrest roused by the struggle against the very existence of effective unions—which are an essential preliminary to any expression of power by the workers—is illustrated by descriptions of typical strikes. The analysis does not overlook the violence sometimes employed by labor in the struggle, and does not attempt to excuse it, especially in the infrequent

THE CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST, *by John A. Fitch. Harper & Bros. 424 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

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cases where it is unprovoked by similar methods on the other side.

Unions do not meet their only obstacle in employers, moreover. The use of the police power of the government, and especially the action of the courts, set many hurdles for them to clear. The confused status of labor under the law, the contentious issues of the right of picketing, freedom to organize, the injunction, and the constitutionality of welfare legislation, have never, to my knowledge, received a better or more concise treatment than in this section. After reading it, the discerning will hardly fail to see that there is perhaps no more fundamental political question, or one more in need of clear decision, than this. It is an issue which concerns not merely the immediate objects of organized labor, but the national welfare. Nothing comparable to it in its complexity, in its relation to constitutional structure and public policy, and its bearing on the whole people, has arisen since the abolition of slavery.

A final chapter attempts to weave together the threads of the previous ones in a statement of fundamental principles. In what respects may the interests of employer and employe be reconciled? In what respects do they tend to be irreconcilable? What are the consequences of the obsolescense of the handicrafts? What are the workers' fundamental rights? What status may they hope to attain? What is the relation of the public to the situation? What sort of things can fruitfully be done? This chapter is less successful than the others, but that is not important in view of the fact that the aim of the book is strictly limited to the analysis of the causes of unrest, and it does not pretend to offer remedies.

It is particularly opportune—though certainly unpremeditated—that this book should appear at a time when we are confronted by a presidential campaign, one of the chief candidates in which is supported by organized labor and will make the rights of unions one of his main issues. There is probably no single book in which a fuller, a more candid and more discerning treatment of this issue and its background has been offered. I wish every citizen might read it.

GEORGE SOULE

Tract or Treatise?

THE ACTION OF ALCOHOL ON MAN, *by Ernest H. Starling and others. Longmans, Green & Co. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE main body of this work is written by Professor Starling, and is followed by several supporting essays on Alcohol as a Medicine by Dr. Robert Hutchison; Alcohol and Its Relation to Problems in Mental Disorders by Sir Frederick W. Mott; and Alcohol and Mortality by Professor Raymond Pearl.

In the publisher's notice it is stated that "Professor Starling, with the assistance of the other men of science mentioned, attempts to give an impartial account of the effects of alcohol on man."

This book will prove a serious disappointment to earnest students of this question as to the effect of alcohol on man. Probably many such readers, seeking the facts so far as they have been ascertained with regard to the effect of alcohol on human life, will immediately lose their interest in the book when they read the following, in Professor Starling's preface:

> I cannot pretend to foretell what will be the effect on the unbiassed reader of the evidence here presented. As regards myself, it has convinced me that in a civilized society such as ours the abolition of all alcoholic beverages from among our midst, even if carried out by universal consent, would be a mistake and contrary to the permanent interest of the race. If it were enforced by legislation against the wishes and convictions of a large proportion of the members of the community, I believe it would be little short of a calamity. While it would not result in the long run in the improvement of national health and efficiency, it would diminish that respect for the Law and that identification of self with the Law which are essential for the stability and welfare of a democracy.

Professor Starling surely does not reveal himself, in this preface, as an unbiassed student. Certainly no clear-headed reader with even an elementary knowledge of the facts will so regard him as he reads on, if he can exercise the necessary patience and self-control to read the book to the finish.

The final section by Professor Pearl is one of the most remarkable discussions on the effect of alcohol on mortality to be found in print. Remarkable, because of the high authority of the author as a statistician and the almost tragic futility of the discussion. That scientific men will allow their prejudices so to impair their sense of proportion in such matters is one of the reasons why science, especially medical science, is not held in better repute by the masses. There is absolutely no excuse for the grievous distortion of the evidence relating to the effect of alcohol on mortality that appears in this section. Space does not permit a full discussion of the grave faults in the presentation of evidence that appear throughout the book, but a single instance will enable the reader to fix its quality as a source of scientific evidence.

Professor Pearl presents the experience of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company on abstainers and non-abstainers for the years 1886 to 1895 inclusive, the experience carried to the end of 1900, showing a very slight advantage on the part of the abstainers. This study is credited to a pro-alcohol insurance journalist (deceased) who had nothing at all to do with the original presentation of these figures and was not regarded in insurance circles as a high statistical authority in any sense ranking with the actuaries, statisticians and medical men who constituted the Medico-Actuarial Committee, the results of whose work are lightly thrown on the scrap heap by Professor Pearl. Putting this aside, it is characteristic of the inaccuracy and misleading nature of this discussion that the later experience of the Northwestern on abstainers and non-abstainers which was available in 1918 and covered the period to 1915 on a much larger group of people (286,000), an experience which was presented and discussed by the actuaries of the company, is suppressed, or at least omitted. Yet this testimony was entirely consistent with that derived from every other extensive insurance experience and showed a marked advantage in favor of the abstainers and a marked disadvantage and increased mortality among the users of alcohol, according to the degree of indulgence determining the classification of the groups studied. In the earlier experience discussed by Professor Pearl there is only a slight advantage shown in favor of the total abstainers, although the comparatively free drinkers showed a much higher rate of mortality than the very temperate drinkers and the total abstainers.

We have no hesitation in saying, without qualification, that there is abundant evidence to prove that the so-called moderate use of alcohol by any great mass of individuals will lessen the expectation of life in that group. If we had any doubt in the matter we certainly would not accept Professor Pearl's experience on his pathetic group of

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271 total abstainers as against the experiences drawn from the analysis of more than two million insured lives, a far more homogeneous group for study than any that Professor Pearl presents in seeking to establish his thesis.

Professor Starling is a gifted physiologist and in his classic text book on Human Physiology, which is held in the highest esteem by all students of medicine, his discussion of alcohol is along scientific lines; it is entirely out of accord with many of the statements in this popular work. We give it up! We cannot explain this extraordinary production except on the theory that the learned authors have been stung to fury by the activities of "Pussyfoot" Johnson, and that this book represents more truly the reaction of outraged British citizens, and an equally outraged American citizen, resenting any attempt to interfere with long established customs, rather than a serious effort to educate the public in hygiene.

This book is not to be taken seriously as a guide to the facts in relation to the action of alcohol on man.

EUGENE LYMAN FISK, M. D.
Medical Director, Life Extension Institute, New York

A Country Church Yardstick

DIAGNOSING THE RURAL CHURCH, *by C. Luther Fry. George H. Doran Co. 234 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT is high time some one wrote an unfavorable review of this book. It has attracted wide attention. The Associated Press, Literary Digest and major newspapers of the country have broadcasted its essential findings. There can be no doubt that it is a careful and scientific work. In so far as it is possible to diagnose the rural church, leaving out any study of the ministers' personalities or their message, Mr. Fry has done the job in this book. His purpose was "not merely to assemble facts about churches, but to measure the degree of inter-relationship between different series of facts relating to the church. How and to what extent is church life correlated with economic prosperity? What is the effect of a large or a small membership upon other phases of a church's activities?"

He finds that neither the money contributions nor the membership data is a reliable yardstick for measuring the vitality of a church. He and his associates in the Institute of Social and Religious Research have developed a better one—the average time or attendance interest devoted monthly to the church. Measuring the rural Protestant churches of America by this rod, he finds that the interest of people in the church is "far more uniform throughout the rural areas of the United States than has generally been believed." He then endeavors to ascertain how its environment has affected the church, and discovers that there is a decided tendency for economic conditions to affect not only the financial aspects of a church's life, but all the other phases of its life dependent upon the local support of the members. Further, that density and racial make-up and growth or decline in population, all directly affect the church. The geographical region and the occupation of the inhabitants also exert their influence. The size of the church's membership and the amount of time given to it by its paid leadership are further factors. Up to this point there can be nothing but praise for Mr. Fry and the way he has handled his materials. But in his conclusion, he states: "The most obvious criticism that can be leveled against this study is that some of the findings rest upon data drawn from too limited a field." Not so. The most obvious criticism that occurs to this reviewer is that Mr. Fry has studied the rural church only as a body of more or less living matter affected by stimuli from the outside. Not once does he assume that the church's function is *to change its environment and to provide stimuli* instead of simply being affected by them. He leaves out all study of the ministers' personalities and any message they may have, either individual or social, for their communities. It is only fair to say that Mr. Fry recognizes this and would probably be the first to admit the validity of the point. He contends, however, that such spiritual factors as personalities and messages cannot be measured statistically by any yardstick. Granted, so far as the yardstick is concerned. But in so far as personalities and messages are really effective they produce concrete effects in the lives of individuals and communities, and these concrete effects, although they cannot be measured by a yardstick, can be observed and appreciated by a spiritually minded student of them. And observation and appreciation of these spiritual factors must eternally be at the heart of any appraisal of the work of the church. What this reviewer would like to have Mr. Fry tackle is not further study such as he proposes of churches affected by social and economic factors, but just the reverse: what churches are doing to change these factors. For every now and then a man with a personality and something to say comes along and takes hold of a church and a community where all the social and economic trend is against him, and somehow manages to start those trends in the other direction. He changes stagnation into growth, racial hatreds into brotherhood, and social ugliness into beauty. It is a study of such men and such messages that we need next.

FRED EASTMAN

A Mad World, My Masters

MENTAL DISEASES, A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM, *by Dr. James V. May. Richard G. Badger. 544 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN the preface to this exceedingly practical statement of the social-economic implications of the problem of insanity, the author states that he has "endeavored to confine himself to reflecting the views of others throughout and has used actual quotations from recognized authorities as far as was deemed advisable."

But a careful reading can leave no doubt in any one's mind that the author has rendered a substantial service in focussing attention anew on this problem. Apart from the very interesting description of origins and present-day trends in the field of psychiatry, the author has gathered a mass of valuable and pertinent statistics illustrative of the great pervasiveness of the problem of mental disease and personality disorder in present-day life. To quote from the introductory chapter:

> The census taken by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in 1920 shows 156 state hospitals for mental diseases, two federal institutions, 125 county or city hospitals and 21 institutions of a temporary care type. In the public and private hospitals for mental diseases on January 1, 1920, there were 232,680 patients under treatment. Of these, 200,109 were in public and 9,238 in private hospitals. This represented an increase of 8,723 in two years.
>
> The first authoritative information relative to the institutional care of mental diseases was obtained from the federal census reports of 1880. In that year there were 40,942 patients in the public hospitals. In 1890 there were 74,028; in 1904,

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150,151; in 1910, 187,791; in 1917, 232,873, and in 1918, 239,820. The rate per 100,000 of the population increased from 81.6 in 1880 to 229.6 in 1918. From 1910 to 1918 the general population increased 13.6 per cent and the hospital population 27.7 per cent. The rate per 100,000 of the population in institutions in Massachusetts on January 1, 1920, was 373.8, in New York 374.6, in Connecticut 317.8, in Iowa 248.1, in Wisconsin 390.6. in California 297.2, in Pennsylvania 215.2, in Ohio 212.1, in Illinois 229,5, and in Michigan 210.8. The admission rate per 100,000 of the population in 1917 was 151.6 in Massachusetts, 109.2 in Illinois, 124.8 in Montana, 97.3 in New York, 80.9 in Connecticut and 85.7 in California.

The cost of maintenance in the state hospitals increased to $43,926,888.88 in 1917 with an average per capita cost of $207.28. The number of cases cared for in some of the more populous states is of interest. On January 1, 1920, the institution population of New York was 38,903, Pennsylvania 18,764, Ohio 12,217, Illinois 14,884, Massachusetts 14,399 and California 10,184.

The above data refers to patients suffering from frank mental diseases of a degree of severity as to require hospital treatment. It does not take into account the milder forms of mental aberration which play so significant a role in determining man's adaptability to the problems of life. Neither does it cover the situation with respect to the mentally defective.

A survey made by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene shows that on January 1, 1920, there were in this country thirty-two state institutions for mental defectives, eleven admitting both feebleminded and epileptics and twenty exclusively for the latter class. In addition to this, one city institution was reported. Of the private hospitals twenty-seven care for the feebleminded only, and six for epileptics, while nineteen admit either of these classes. The total number of mental defectives in institutions on January 1, 1920, was 40,519. At that time 34,836 were in state, 2,732 in other public institutions and 2,951 in private hospitals.

These figures indicate the general trend of the problem the author has set for himself for discussion. Everyone interested in the social implications of psychiatry should get a great deal of valuable information from this volume.

BERNARD GLUECK, M. D.

THE RUN OF THE SHELVES

Books are listed here as received. Many of those mentioned by name only in the classified sections below will be reviewed later.

Community and Civic Affairs

SOCIAL POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Fred E. Haynes. Houghton Mifflin Co. 414 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A TEMPERATE and scholarly review of the varied influences that have gone into the socialization of American politics, this book embodies a discussion of the many movements that have derived their impulse from the attempt to overcome economic handicaps. It covers all of the significant formulas and programs from that of the Utopian Socialists with their communistic experiments to the more recent American Federation of Labor, the I. W. W., the Single Tax Movement, the Greenbackers and Populists, The Nonpartisan League as well as the newer farm bloc and its agrarian program. The last chapter is devoted to a summary of the more important social legislation growing out of these recent attempts at social betterment. It is a useful book and well indicates both the important part played by social movements in the development of American politics and the growing recognition of the importance of the economic background in political life. F.T.

THE AMATEUR POSTER MAKER, *by Jeanette E. Perkins. 63 pp. Pilgrim Press. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT IS HARD to rid oneself of the notion that Miss Perkins is a health publicity worker, for this exceedingly practical manual has that blithe conversational manner of conveying useful information that reaches its finest flower in the child health field. The information relates to tools, design and technique—including the technique of using the friendly white ink that covers up mistakes. It will not turn a glad-hand artist into a poster artist, but it will be of immense help to anybody who has a moderately critical eye, reasonably disciplined fingers and good horse sense—and there's sure to be somebody with those qualifications on the most amateurish of publicity committees.

G. S.

UNIVERSITY DEBATERS' ANNUAL, 1922-3, *edited by Edith M. Phelps and Julia E. Johnsen. H. W. Wilson Co. 425 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

STATE CENSORSHIP OF MOTION PICTURES, *Vol. 2, No. 1 of The Reference Shelf. Compiled by J. R. Rutland. H. W. Wilson Co. 177 pp. Price $.90 postpaid of The Survey.*

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES, *Handbook Series. Edited by Julia E. Johnsen. H. W. Wilson Co. 392 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT IS TRUE that compilations of college debates rise no higher than their sources, and that the firstly and secondly of middle-western orators may have little direct relation to the underlying truth of things. But it is true too that the range of college debating is—often to a surprising degree—a reflection of the serious thought of the community. These useful handbooks make it possible and easy for the debater, and other students, to be considerably better informed than the average citizen. The parallel series swing into timely subjects with commendable regularity.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE POLITICIAN, *by R. D. Bowden. The Stratford Co. 248 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

BEHIND THE SCENES IN POLITICS, *anonymous. E. P. Dutton Co. 308 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

DIE KUNST DER MASSENBEEINFLUSSUNG IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA, *Friedrich Schönemann. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart, Germany. 212 pp.*

STAND PAT, *by Ansley Baker Blades. The Stratford Co. 136 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WE THE PEOPLE, *by Alvin M. Higgins. The World Book Co. 56 pp. Price $.32 postpaid of The Survey.*

Industry and Economics

MAN POWER IN INDUSTRY, *by Edward S. Cowdrick. Henry Holt & Co. 388 pp. Price $3.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS THE latest addition to the literature descriptive of procedure and policies in the growing field of personnel administration in industry. The author's justification for the book is a desire to bring up to date a statement both of practice and of the principles which underlie this rapidly developing form of executive activity. This purpose he has fulfilled with exceptional success on both counts. In addition to an adequate historical setting, the book has a generous and forward-looking preliminary discussion of what labor in general and organized labor in particular wants out of modern industry. The author's point of view is progressive and broad, so that he escapes the shortcomings of some writers in this field who have tended to ignore the significance of organized labor's contribution to and place in the development of personnel procedure. Perhaps his most significant contribution is his discussion of various types of employe representation, which his personal experience equips him to discuss in a realistic and constructive way. The gratifying conclusion of the whole book is that on a considerable number of matters, like selection, training, health work, wage adjustments, etc. there is coming to be recognized a sound body of practices, the use of which can considerably ameliorate the conduct of industry. The author does not go on to essay the role of prophet, but if he can succeed by his persuasive presentation in bringing a larger number of companies up to the present accepted standards his book will amply justify itself. O. T.

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN JAPAN, *by Kiyoshi Ogata, London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd. 362 pp. Price 12s. 6d. postpaid of The Survey.*

THESES written by candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy are not as a rule distinguished by grace of style, or any of those qualities which make books readable as well as informing. But this volume on the Cooperative Movement in Japan, written by Kiyoshi Ogata, Ph. D., under the direction of Sidney Webb, is a brilliant and delightful exception. In the whole range of literature on cooperation and the cooperative move-

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ment, I have not found another book which has given me at once more concrete information, not only about a nation's ventures in cooperation, but also about the political and social genius of a people. In his introduction, Sidney Webb remarks that he is one of those who believe that Europe and America may learn something from Japan. Unfortunately, as he also points out, neither Western Europe nor the United States has been sufficiently receptive to such hints and suggestions as Japan has to give us. This is probably due to the fact that most of us know Japan only through the more or less propagandist literature of those who are enthusiastic admirers of the Japanese people, or of those who wish us to believe that they are, after all, barbarians. For students of cooperation this book of Ogata's will be welcome as a major contribution to their subject. To all men and women who are curious to understand the essential character of a people, it will be a source of delight. The history of the indigenous types of cooperation which preceded the cooperative law of 1899, which in a measure imposed the Schulze-Delitzsch and F. Raiffeisen cooperative methods upon the Japanese agricultural population particularly is like a delightful chapter from our own best histories of life in medieval Europe. The story of the life and work of Ninomiya Sontoku is of a quality that will restore one's faith in mankind. To a reviewer it is a most satisfying experience to be able to recommend a book so enthusiastically. ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

A MERCHANT'S HORIZON, *by A. Lincoln Filene. Houghton Mifflin Co. 266 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TAX RELIEF CONVENTION, 1923. *Manufacturers' and Merchants' Federal Tax League, 1346 Altgeld St., Chicago. 357 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHRIST AND LABOUR, *by C. F. Andrews. George H. Doran Co. 183 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

Health

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, *by George M. Kober & E. R. Hayhurst. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1,184 pp. Price $15.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION, *by Frank E. Chapman. Macmillan Co. 205 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE EXPECTANT MOTHER, *by R. L. DeNormandie;* TUBERCULOSIS, *by Linsly R. Williams;* VENEREAL DISEASES, *by William F. Snow;* LOVE AND MARRIAGE, *by T. W. Galloway. Funk and Wagnalls, National Health Series. Price 30 cents each.*

LIFE INSURANCE EXAMINATION, *by Frank W. Foxworthy. C. V. Mosby Co. 737 pp. Price $9.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DIABETES AND ITS TREATMENT BY INSULIN AND DIET, *by Orlando H. Petty. F. A. Davis Co. 111 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE HOSPITAL SITUATION IN GREATER NEW YORK, *by E. H. Lewinski-Corwin. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 356 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Behaviour and Mental Health

PSYCHOLOGY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD, *by William Stern. Translated by Anna Barwell. Henry Holt & Co. 557 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ONE PICKS up this book with great expectations; it is sizable and the author is a well known continental psychologist. Upon reading we find, rebottled, the mild vintage that intoxicated child study circles two decades ago. Though the most complete text book on the subject, it is sadly incomplete and out of date in many sections, as witness the palm handed to Gross for the most important work on fear. Watson's book is listed as having been read, but in revamping the 1914 edition for this translation the pages on fears have not been revised to take account of Watson's momentous work. Mention is made of psychoanalytic "claims" anent pre-school children and Stern—who is not to be confused with the New York psychopathologist of the same name—hastens to show how they are in error in analyses of his children from published diaries. He much prefers to keep child psychology in the stage that its American protagonist, the lamented G. Stanley Hall left it about the time Stern got in. The book is thunderously dull. Of course this may not be the translator's fault. We may place at her door, however, the use "intelligence age" for mental age, "literal age" for "chronological age" and many verbatim translations. The reviewer earned his first graduate degree in child psychology. He quit it then for a time since he thought there was no more to be learned. Later he found he was wrong, but Stern's book would only convince him of the soundness of his earlier pronouncement. We may take heart in looking to our own smug supremacy in the work of Baldwin, Watson and Wooley. If only these could be induced to write the real psycholoy of early childhood in collabor tion with Glueck!

DONALD A. LAIRD

THE RIGHT JOB, *by Katherine M. H. Blackford and Arthur Newcomb. Doubleday, Page & Co. Vol. 1, 309 pp., Vol. 2, 292 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

OBVIOUSLY the blond who blisters in the sun would not be comfortable working in a hot house. The correlation of character with job analysis should reduce the number of misfits and save the time and energy not only of employers but of an increasing number of people who want to be happy in their work. Plato said so long ago, and Charles Schwab in his introduction to these two volumes says so again. From Plato's day to Schwab's we have advanced far in the analysis of an ever-enlarging number of vocations. Many of these analyses are presented in convenient form in volume one. Then too we have made progress in the measurement of physical and so-called intellectual characteristics of an individual, but in the very important field of emotional and social responses we must believe ourselves back in an astrological era when we find a treatise full of such unwarranted correlations as this: "The person who finds the applause of others a heavy stimulant usually has a short upper lip." Until further scientific work has been done it will remain true as the authors regret that "young men and young women do not know and cannot tell whether they have a liking and ability for a certain kind of work until they have actually tried their hands at it." We may hazard a pretty good guess, if we have sufficient information about the individual in other circumstances; but that is only common sense. Volume two is the typical book on how to get along in the work-a-day world with shrewd advice on training for various vocations, "how to land the job" and how to succeed in it thereafter. A review of the careers of some notably successful men makes an encouraging appendage.

J. H. O.

Education, Ethics and Sociology

THE WILL-TEMPERAMENT AND ITS TESTING, *by June E. Downey. The World Book Co. 339 pp. Price $2.16 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE THEORY, and practice, of testing are moving over from the field of the intelligence into all other fields of human nature. The results secured in dealing with the intelligence have satisfied few; the task of testing in other fields will be immeasurably more difficult; but there will be no let-up on that account. The whole of human nature will be explored, and charted, as far as this can be done by testing methods before the adventure is given up. Miss Downey's book is the first considerable publication in this field of the "will-temperament." Her work is still in the pioneer stage; but she believes that the present situation justifies her in presenting "suggestions rather than ripened conclusions." The results will give the reader an idea of the field to be covered in such a study; some of the problems encountered; some of the methods now being employed; and a correlation of some of these experimental results with the conclusions of "common sense." Miss Downey is a careful experimentalist, working in a field that, to some extent, will resent the intrusion of the scientists. Her work, still incomplete, will be watched with interest as it reveals its successive stages.

J. K. H.

PLEASURE AND BEHAVIOR, *by Frederic Lyman Wells. D. Appleton and Co. 274 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE AUTHOR of this volume is one of the leading students and teachers in the field of the "newer psychology." He tries, in this book, to discover the foundations of the emotions and feelings, in order that he may find the proper place for our affective life in the whole of conduct. There is a quarrel on, today, between the moralists and the psychologists (especially, the Freudians). The psychologists talk a good deal about "freeing the individual from all his repressions and suppressions." The moralists talk just as much about the necessity of discipline in the moral life: and discipline seems to mean

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some suppression, or at least, some repression. The problem here is very real: it cannot be escaped by any easy dialectic. Mr. Wells has dealt with many of the elements in the problem, with frankness and honesty as a psychologist, and with equal frankness and honesty as a believer in the moral control that makes society possible. From each position he presents arguments it will do the other side good to read. J. K. H.

ETHICS AND CITIZENSHIP, *by John W. Wayland. The McClure Co. (Staunton, Va.). 251 pp. Price $1.85 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SOMEWHAT popular discussion of some problems of ethics, especially in relation to the state, and as exemplified in the practices of citizenship. It is specially written for teachers and students, by the head of the department of history and social science, in the state teachers' college of Virginia. The treatment tends to be a trifle moralistic: taking it seriously would make teachers a bit too pedantic, and students somewhat too self-conscious. J. K. H.

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR ALL, *Edited by R. H. Tawney. Published by The Labour Party, London. 150 pp. (Paper.) Price 1 s. postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS a statement of "A Policy for Labour" edited by Mr. Tawney for the Education Advisory Committee of the Labour Party. It sets forth, briefly but fully, the present situation in secondary education in Britain; the labor program; the difficulties of escaping from the conventional system; other possible ways out; and that "lion in the pathway," the cost of the new program. This is the most recent and most complete account of the new developments and present position of secondary education in the "land of progress." J. K. H.

THE STORY OF HUMAN PROGRESS, *by Leon C. Marshall. The Macmillan Co. 239 pp. (Paper.) Price $ .72 postpaid of The Survey*

A PRELIMINARY edition of an introductory course for students in high schools. The effort is to find a way of getting students to take an interest in the social world. The treatment is historical. After criticisms from many quarters have been received, the book will be rewritten and re-issued. J. K. H.

POVERTY WITH RELATION TO EDUCATION, *by Ralph P. Holben. Published by the University of Pennsylvania. 208 pp. (Paper.)*

THIS IS a thesis presented to the University of Pennsylvania as part of the required work of a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy. More than most such theses, this one deals with social realities. It is the study of one hundred families in Allentown, Pa., for the purpose of seeing just what effect poverty has upon education. If anyone believes that poverty is a blessing, he should take a trip with Mr. Holben through the homes he visited. J. K. H.

THE SOCIAL SURVEY IN TOWN AND COUNTRY AREAS, *by H. N. Morse. George H. Doran. 134 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

METHODS IN ADULT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, *by Nina Joy Beglinger. Charles Scribner's Sons. 77 pp. Price $.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

GAMES AND RECREATIONAL METHODS FOR CLUBS, CAMPS AND SCOUTS, *by Charles F. Smith. Dodd, Mead & Co. 483 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION SURVEY SCHEDULE, *by Walter S. Athearn. George H. Doran Co. 271 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY, *by Albion W. Small. University of Chicago Press. 359 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

RACE PREJUDICE, *by Jean Finot. E. P. Dutton & Co. 320 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

YOU GENTILES, *by Maurice Samuel. Harcourt Brace & Co. 221 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF MODERN LEGISLATION, *by W. Jethro Brown. E. P. Dutton & Co. 318 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

SALVAGING OF AMERICAN GIRLHOOD, *by Isabel Davenport. E. P. Dutton & Co. 302 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DRAMA AS A FACTOR IN SOCIAL EDUCATION, *by Mary M. Russell. George H. Doran Co. 140 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Foreign and International Affairs

THE WINNING OF THE FAR EAST, *by Sidney L. Gulick. George H. Doran Co. 185 pp. Price $1.35 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. GULICK has written especially for those who are interested in the concrete accomplishments of the Christian movement in China, Korea, Japan. The author shows us that the Christian Church in the Far East is keenly aware of the great changes that are taking place and that with these changes the function of the missionary is changing. For the general reader Mr. Gulick brings out the unfortunate consequences of our immigration policy toward Asiatics and the alarm with which Japan views each step of our "expanding programs for military and naval efficiency." A. B.

THE INEXCUSABLE LIE, *by Harold R. Peat. Barse & Hopkins Co. 186 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PRIVATE PEAT, Canadian veteran of the World War, and wearer of many medals, writes passionately of the lie of war for his mutilated friend Henri Defoe. It is intense revulsion against war, the ways of war, education for war. Sophisticated readers may shrug their shoulders and feel that what we need is rational investigation of war and the forces of war. True enough, but for the Private Peats of all armies and the mothers that send them, such utter loathing of war will do more to stop war than all the pacifist arguments in the world. A. B.

POLAND AND PEACE, *by Count Alexander Skrzynski. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 154 pp. Price $1.44 postpaid of The Survey.*

COUNT SKRZYNSKI, former Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, gives an account of Polish ambitions from a liberal point of view, unmarred by the prejudice resulting from the bitter hatreds of Central Europe. But the author is no internationalist, and his book is well within the bounds of the Polish point of view. If he is not a government official now, he still writes as one. One must look elsewhere for a critical interpretation of contemporary Polish history. However, in this carefully worded account one may gain an excellent idea of the tremendous difficulties faced by Poland and the hazards added to her natural heritage by her position as protegé of allied nations who had no time to draw definite boundaries for her. A. B.

INDEPENDENCE FOR THE PHILIPPINES, *by Julia E. Johnsen. H. W. Wilson Co. 99 pp. Price $.90 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE HUMAN SIDE OF HAWAII, *by Albert W. Palmer. The Pilgrim Press. 144 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SHORT HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE, *by C. Delisle Burns. Oxford University Press. 159 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

ICARUS OR THE FUTURE OF SCIENCE, *by Bertrand Russell. E. P. Dutton Co. 64 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CONFLICT OF POLICIES IN ASIA, *by Thomas F. Millard. Century Co. 507 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, *by Laurence M. Larson. Henry Holt & Co. 910 pp. Price $5.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

NEW GOVERNMENTS OF CENTRAL EUROPE, *by M. W. Graham, Jr. Henry Holt & Co. 683 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE GREAT BETRAYAL, *by Edward Hale Bierstadt. Robert M. McBride & Co. 345 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CAN THE SOVIET IDEA TAKE HOLD OF AMERICA, ENGLAND AND FRANCE? *By Bertrand Russell and Scott Nearing. The League for Public Discussion. 69 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A NEW AMERICAN COMMERCIAL POLICY, *by Wallace McClure. Longmans, Green & Co. 397 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

STORY OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, *by William A. Reid. Dorrance & Co. 86 pp. Price $.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE EVENTFUL YEARS, *2 volumes. Encyclopedia Britannica Co. 692 and 695 pp. Price $11.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE PAN-GERMAN LEAGUE, *by Mildred S. Wertheimer. Longmans Green & Co. 256 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE REPARATION PLAN, *by H. G. Moulton. McGraw Hill Book Co. 326 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE REVIVAL OF EUROPE, *by Horace G. Alexander. Henry Holt & Co. 215 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Social Practice

WHO ARE THE BENEFACTORS? *by Annie Lockhart Chesley. Introduction by Samuel McChord Crothers. Beacon Press. 109 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

AS DR. CROTHERS says in his introduction: "The strength and courage and sagacity found in unexpected places makes Mrs. Chesley ask the question, Who are our Benefactors? In Mrs. Chesley's own excellent preface she pays tribute to those "who are spiritually fighting through." The book is slight, and in no way technical, but should be read by those who subscribe to family welfare work. Mrs. Chesley is the visitor for a fund intended primarily for people of some culture and standing. Her six short tales are of a woman of means who undertook poverty with zest, as an adventure; of

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Deacon Carver, 82 years old, with a twinkling eye, who had his quarter for the contribution plate every Sunday even while he was being helped; of colored Melinda and her philosophy; of "Two Gentlemen" who once lived on Beacon Street with parents whose portraits by Stuart they burned rather than sell to strangers; of handsome "Christopher, A Failure"; and of old maid Tabitha who did not like men. It is a modest book, of considerable charm, and gives a pleasant impression of Mrs. Chesley as well as of her friends. FREDERIC ALMY

MAN'S JUDGMENT OF DEATH, *by Lewis E. Lawes. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 146 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPY, *by Ephraim Frisch. The Macmillan Co. 196 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK, *by Edna G. Henry. Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 195 pp.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS. *270 pp.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION, 1923. *American Prison Association, 135 East 15th St., New York, N. Y. 350 pp.*

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND CITIZENSHIP. *Longmans, Green & Co. 295 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

Biography

BURSTING BONDS, *by William Pickens. Jordan & More Press, Boston. 222 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT IS safe to predict that among the books of our time which will occupy a permanent place of honor in the American library of the future there will be a small group of autobiographies by American Negroes who have experienced the dramatic rise of the race from slavery and want to freedom and relative prosperity. Mr. Pickens, or Dean Pickens as he is still called everywhere although he is no longer connected with Morgan College, has contributed to that collection a book of singular charm and honesty. The description of his boyhood days, more especially, is a moving story. The quality of his mind differs essentially from that of Booker T. Washington on the one hand and that of W. E. Burghardt Du Bois on the other; but there is common to all three lives a pure and beautiful religious faith which gives the clue not only to their respective accomplishments but also to the otherwise inexplicable character of the magnificent phenomenon of Negro emancipation which we are witnessing today. In the midst of continuing race prejudice, there is ground for rejoicing in the fact that both North and South men of the caliber of Dean Pickens receive increasing recognition and are able to pursue a great educational objective without being warped and demoralized by the difficulties and temptations which beset such careers as theirs. But the greatest lesson in these lives for us easy-going whites is, perhaps, the amazing perseverance and industry by which they have reached their positions of eminence and untold thousands of other colored men and women have secured for themselves less eminent but not less valuable positions of social usefulness in our common American life. This book should see many editions, enlarged from time to time, let it be hoped, by chronicles of further experiences of victory over ignorance and intolerance.

BRUNO LASKER

STRENUOUS AMERICANS, *by Roy F. Dibble. Boni & Liveright. 370 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

LYTTON STRACHEY must take responsibility for Roy F. Dibble—for his intention, his matter and his manner. "The grief stricken friends around her bed listened with strained intensity to her dying utterance: 'How beautiful it is to be with God,' she said, in a tone of deepest contentme .t. Twelve hours later, almost exactly at midnight, the blue eyes looked serenely toward heaven, she breathed a few tired sighs—and then she tested the validity of her last words." Mr. Dibble's scheme for his book is inspired: Jesse James, Admiral Dewey, Brigham Young, Frances Willard, James J. Hill, P. T. Barnum, and Mark Hanna—all penned up together under the title Strenuous Americans. The grouping is piquant, amusing, and yet quite intelligent and sound. But Mr. Dibble and his scheme are not quite perfectly mated. An immature sharpness of temper is not carried off by an equal sharpness of wit and perception. His energy exceeds his grasp, and so for long passages becomes a rather hollow monotonous violence. In short, he is as yet deficient in the kind of human insight that may come with years, that is a tool at once keener and kinder, deeper cutting and more delicately light; he has not yet put an amiable enthusiasm for the merely human, as such, in place of a rather hard gusto over humanity in its more eccentric forms. It is not a bad book: it is a pretty good book, in spots quite good.

M. W. H.

GROVER CLEVELAND. THE MAN AND THE STATESMAN. *An Authorized Biography, by Dr. Robert McElroy. Harper and Brothers. Vol. 1, 359 pp. Vol. 2, 427 pp. Price $10.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS a biography for which many Americans have waited long. For it tells in an honest and straightforward manner the story of an honest and straightforward man, which those who despair of democracy ought to read for the heartening of their souls. For Grover Cleveland was not a genius, neither was he, if I may borrow a phrase Jacob Riis used of another, "a solitary peak of abortive righteousness." He was just a good average American, who had been trained in that most necessary of lessons, that courageous honesty is better than riches or power or anything else. When he came to power he acted on that principle. The test of a thing with him was never was it expedient but was it right, and he deliberately sacrificed his political future in '88 rather than do the expedient thing. Dr. McElroy has given us a clear concise story of how he rose in stature as his tasks grew greater. There is none of the sickly adulation that defiles many authorized biographies, for well the biographer knows that Grover Cleveland would have none of that living and so he would give him none dead. It is a book which can be most strongly commended to those who a man who was a fighter all his life, who won some battles, was beaten in others and waited to fight again, and who when the shadows lay long from the west for him came to know in a singular fashion the affection of the people to whom he had given all he had.

W. E. BROOKS

GEORGE M. CHASE, *by George C. Chase. Houghton Mifflin Co. 153 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE LAST OF THE HERETICS, *by Algernon Sidney Crapsey. Alfred Knopf. 297 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ROBERT OWEN, *by Frank Podmore. D. Appleton & Co. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ROBERT MORRISON, A MASTER BUILDER, *by Marshall Broomhall. George H. Doran Co. 238 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, A CRITIC OF THE OLD SOUTH, *by Broadus Mitchell. The Johns Hopkins Press. 156 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ALTGELD OF ILLINOIS, *by Waldo R. Browne. B. W. Huebsch, Inc. 342 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Other Books Received

THE OUTLINE OF WISDOM, *by Beverley R. Potter. Dorrance & Co. 265 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE SORROWS OF GOD AND OTHER POEMS, *by G. A. Studdert-Kennedy. George H. Doran. 176 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHO LIGHTLY SIPS, *by John T. Troth. Dorrance & Co. 87 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

MUSICAL APPRECIATION AND THE STUDIO CLUB, *by Eva Clare. Longmans, Green & Co. 189 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE TATTOOED COUNTESS, *by Carl Van Vechten. Alfred A. Knopf. 286 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PLUMES, *by Laurence Stallings. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 348 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

EAST AND WEST, *the Confessions of a Princess, anonymous. Thomas Seltzer. 296 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PLUPY AND OLD J. ALBERT *by Henry A. Shute. Dorrance Co. 220 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE FRENCH RIVIERA, *by Pierre Devoluy and Pierre Borel. The Medici Society, 755 Boylston St., Boston. 156 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PUBLICITY FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. *H. W. Wilson Co. 315 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

KEEPING UP WITH SCIENCE, *by Edwin E. Slosson. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 355 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHATS ON SCIENCE, *by Edwin E. Slosson. The Century Co. 273 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

STUDIES IN MURDER, *by Edmund Lester Pearson. Macmillan Co. 295 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE MODERN EXECUTIVE, *edited by Daniel Bloomfield. H. W. Wilson Co. 266 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

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SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK

SINCE THE Annual Conference in Toronto, striking illustration of the increasing strength of the Travelers Aid movement was given by the Conference of Travelers Aid Societies of the South, at Blue Ridge, N. C., August 4 to 9. Fifty delegates from twenty-one cities in seven southern states participated in a week of round-table conferences conducted by Mrs. H. H. Kensil of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. W. Payne of Atlanta and Susan K. Gillean of the national staff.

Evidence that constituent societies generally are now assuming responsibility for the ultimate welfare of the transient client, whether man, woman or child, and that therefore the growth of the Travelers Aid movement is on a broader foundation than that of a merely protective agency could be, was the development of prime importance of these summer conferences.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the national association in Toronto, keen appreciation was expressed of the service in raising standards and broadening the scope of the work rendered, as national executives, by John R. Shillady, who, it was learned at the Toronto meeting, would be unable to return to his work at the close of his leave of absence, and by Virginia Kelly, whose resignation became effective at the end of her vacation on July 31.

Sherrard Ewing was named as acting direction of the national association. He became interested in social work as a newspaper man in Pittsburgh in 1907 and 1908 in the course of the Pittsburgh Survey and entered the social service field in 1909. For three years he was Pittsburgh correspondent of The Survey. Except for the war period, when he was captain of infantry in France, he has been engaged in social, community and public movements as an executive for fifteen years.

Harriet E. Anderson, who is now director of field work, is well known to a considerable part of the Travelers Aid field through her work as field representative and her participation in national and sectional conferences. She combines an intensive knowledge of the Travelers Aid movement with a high standing as a social worker through her work in the Red Cross, preceded by eleven years as an executive of Louisville and Chicago charities.

IN THE INTERESTS of a more intelligent use of the institutions under its jurisdiction, the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare has published a directory of state and semi-state institutions. This handbook supplements the Map of State Institutions, which was recently prepared and issued by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. It gives the names, location, capacity and districts of the state institutions and discusses briefly the methods and requirements for admission, discharge and parole. It contains in concise form data of interest to workers with mentally ill, mentally defective, epileptic, delinquent and other classes and indicates sources of further information. This handbook may be obtained without charge from the Welfare Information Bureau of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

CARLTON K. MATSON has been appointed director of the Cleveland Foundation, taking office on September 1. In this position he succeeds Raymond Moley who resigned a year ago to accept a professorship in Columbia University. Mr. Matson was at one time publicity director for the Cleveland Welfare Federation and for the Cleveland Foundation. He was a member of the staff of the Recreation Survey of the Cleveland Foundation and a part-author of one of its reports. Since his service with the Welfare Federation he has been in the advertising business, specializing in financial publicity. He is a graduate of Oberlin College and has a master's degree from Columbia University.

JANE HUFFORD of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute went home from Toronto with some good-natured grouches which she wants to share with other shoptalkers.

"How about getting rid of the expression 'sold on the idea'?" she asks. "Can any social worker think of a substitute?"

"Did you see where one of the Toronto papers called us an 'uplift parliament?' How'll we live down a thing like that?

"Social workers aren't necessarily sociable workers, I see," said somebody. Those who went in pairs had a good time, same as Noah's ark. Those who went alone were lonesome, same as everybody else since the flood. I was lonesome but lucky—lucky to get acquainted, in far-off Canada, with people from my home town, and to have my elbow lifted over crossings, occasionally, by a "fellow co-worker" from Oklahoma, and to meet— no, it wasn't so proper as that—to pick up, on the train home, a man who had tried to play with us in the publicity department and who knew so much more about the game that he found us funny. And we were, too, from his point of view. I admit it with grovels.

"He was both amused and disgusted with the way those appeal letters were picked to pieces and adversely criticized, with almost no comment of a favorable nature. And they were good letters; many had statistics to prove that they had been successful.

"I once knew a teacher who required a favorable criticism before the utterance of a fault-finding one, in the discussion of students' compositions.

"A good rule for conference and for life—isn't it!

"But I talk like a dear little uplifter."

THE AMERICAN Child Health Association announces the appointment of Emma Dolfinger as director of the association's health education division. Miss Dolfinger, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, who succeeds Sally Lucas Jean, director of the division since its organization, assumed her new duties July 1. She has been a staff associate for two years, working with Miss Jean in child health education activities of the former Child Health Organization before its amalgamation with the American Child Hygiene Association, and has had wide experience in educational and scientific fields. For eight years she was head of the department of biology in the Louisville Girls High School. She later became instructor in biological science in Louisville Normal School, and was supervisor of science in the elementary schools of Louisville, when she became associated with the Child Health Organization. There are many friends of the old and new association who will keenly regret the retirement of Miss Jean from her place of resourceful and brilliant leadership. They will wish Miss Dolfinger well in continuing the distinctive work of the division.

MISS JEAN, by the way, was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Bates College at its 1924 commencement, in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the cause of health education.

IN SEPTEMBER Mrs. Martha P. Falconer will succeed Martha A. Taylor as executive secretary of the Federation of Institutions Caring for Protestant Children. Under Miss Taylor's leadership the federation has, since it was organized in 1920, taken an authoritative position as a clearing house of policy and method in the field of child care. There are now 36 contributing member institutions and many individual members. An outstanding feature of the federation's service is the central reception and quarantine station, part of the Edwin Gould Foundation for Children, where children who have been accepted for institutional care by the institutions affiliated with the federation are given physical and psychiatric examination, and social readjustment is begun. Mrs. Falconer has been actively interested in the federation's work as a member of its board of directors, and brings to her new position her remarkably full experience with children's work—the past five years with the American Social Hygiene Association, before that twelve years as superintendent of Sleighton Farm, the state training school for girls in Pennsylvania, and seven years earlier still, with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

BESSIE A. McCLENAHAN, author of Organizing the Community, has resigned as assistant director of the Community Council of St. Louis to accept appointment as assistant professor of rural sociology in the University of Missouri.

THE TENDENCY, this autumn, is for conferences of social workers in the Mississippi valley to be held earlier than last year. Minnesota started off with a seven-day institute, September 6 to 12. The Michigan, Iowa and Virginia state conferences are scheduled for September, as are two regional conferences in Wisconsin. Nebraska rejoins to ranks with a state conference in October. The detailed schedule is published on the inside back cover of this number of The Survey.

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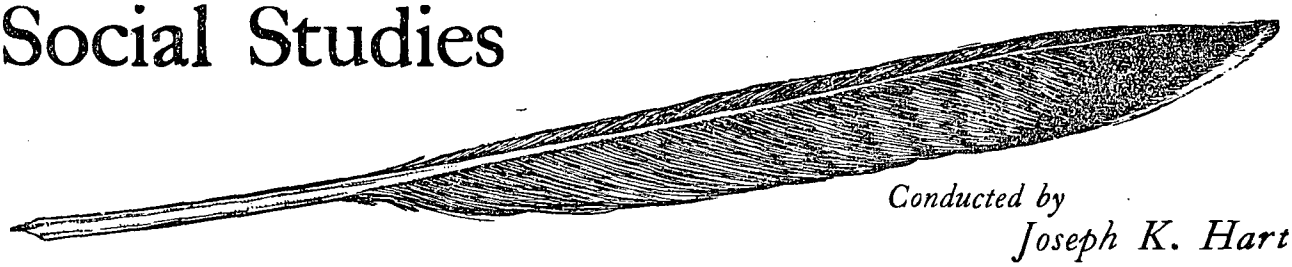
Social Studies



Conducted by
Joseph K. Hart

A New Departure

For Teachers and Students of Civics, Social Problems, Economics, Sociology and Current Events

BEGINNING with this issue of The Survey, and continuing through the academic year, all who are interested in civic and social problems, sociological trends and current events will find, on this page, an analysis of the contents of the current issue which will enable students and teachers to make complete and rapid use of the materials contained therein. The Survey will offer regularly, and as continuously as may be, current materials on social problems and social progress. These materials will include the results of pertinent social researches as well as the chronicling of events, the trends of social thought and effort, the ideals and aspirations of the times, important discoveries and illuminating experiences in the social field.

In addition to these specific matters, the editors are working, with some success, to bring social criticism to bear on public questions and general affairs; and especially to explore the borderlands that lie between social effort and those great vocations like law, medicine, engineering and education.

As set forth in a recent bulletin, certain categories are more or less regularly used by the editors of The Survey in selecting and arranging the materials published. These categories serve as the framework for the following analytic index, and they will continue to be used in a similar fashion throughout the year. Students who select one or more of these categories as their definitive interests may be assured that each issue will carry more or less additional material having to do with the same subjects.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Where Are the Social Engineers?

To the Editor: After reading with a certain sad interest the article entitled Where Are the Social Engineers? in The Survey for August 15 I am prompted to offer a reply to the question contained therein.

I do not wish to appear untrue to my profession as a social worker, nor do I wish to arouse the ire of my colleagues in that profession. Nevertheless, confronting the fact candidly, I can give but one answer: "There are no social engineers."

From the dictionary I quote the following definition of the word *engineering*: "The science and art of making, building, or using engines and machines, or of designing and constructing public works or the like requiring special knowledge of materials, machinery and the laws of mechanics." Here we are dealing with exact science. Here there is not only a knowledge of materials but a control of materials. Here there is power adequate to bring about the results desired. Here there is freedom to put into operation the laws of mechanics that may in any instance be involved. In the field of social engineering there may be a knowledge of materials, but certainly no analogous control over the materials, no adequate power to bring about the results desired, no freedom to put into operation the laws involved.

Take, for instance, the conditions cited in the Mine Manager's letter, also in the letter from the Kentucky miner. Frankly, however competent the social worker may be, what is there in this situation for him to do in the capacity of a social engineer? He may know the facts, he may fully appreciate the situation and its problems, he may understand the laws that operate, but adequate control of the means with which to follow the problems through to a comprehensive solution he does not have. Can the social worker start the mines working again? Can he, except in a few isolated instances, give the miners any other employment that will enable them to secure the wherewithal with which to live? Can he smooth out the causes of friction between employer and employed? Can the social worker compel the employer to be just to the employed? Can the social worker control the laws of supply and demand that determine whether any given mines may be worked profitably or not?

Obviously the social worker stands helpless before such questions as these, except in so far as he may understand and discuss them. This is a larger order than the social worker can fill. In fact, the problems here are larger and far more complicated than are any of the problems that can possibly arise in the field of mechanics.

It is not disparagement of the social worker, therefore, to say that he is not and cannot be a social engineer as yet. We will therefore go into the mining communities, or into any other community where social relations are all awry and human misery is great, and with no absurd pretence that we are social engineers we will do faithfully and unselfishly and devotedly such work as we can do. And this is not such a terribly humble task even if we may not claim the rank of social engineers.

Social engineering covers too big a field to be confined to any one profession. It should be regarded as the fulfilment, the completion, the consummation of all other forms of engineering. That is to say, all engineering should be directed toward social ends: Then we shall have social engineers.

In the meantime, as Red Cross workers are required not to establish peace but to follow in the wake of battles to minister to the stricken and the dying so are social workers required not to serve as engineers but as "salvagers and repairmen," ministering as best they can to the suffering, enriching as fully as possible the lives of the poor, all because the engineers of the industrial order have not yet learned to devote their respective professions to social ends.

Charles G. Girelius

Baltimore

We Need an International Code

To the Editor: Wherever a man who served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces is found opposing the League of Nations, that man is considered by earnest advocates of the league an obstructor to the cause of peace. However, the anti-league veteran has his point of view, and to him the league appears a vast structure without a foundation. The world's peace not only needs a foundation, but the advocates of international friendship must have something tangible to offer to those who have an open mind on the subject of peaceful or military preparedness.

This foundation is believed to be international law—but what is this law? Have the ordinary people throughout the world the slightest concrete idea of international duty and obligation? An international conference should be called for the purpose of codifying all international law. The object of this conference should be flexibility: with no attempt to force a signature on the dotted line. This conference would take the great body of international customs and divide and subdivide it into its proper divisions. A vote should be taken on every section and the vote recorded. The results should be published in book form with the vote on all laws in the appendix.

After this book has been given international distribution, each nation should then ratify or object to the different sections. If it objects, it may at its option file its objection with the international court, and it may prepare a synopsis limited to one thousand words for the appendix of the international code. A nation shall be bound only by what it ratifies, its dissenting opinion being obiter dicta.

The final draft of the international code shall contain the vote of every participating nation on every division and section of the code, together with its dissenting opinions in the appendix. This code shall be given wide distribution and shall be published in the respective countries as a government document. Then if the League of Nations ratifies and accepts the international code, the people of the world will know for the first time the content and meaning of international law.

Failure to take the first step will keep the United States, Germany and Russia out of the League of Nations for an indefinite period. For once the genial and gregarious American refuses to associate with other nations, as he does not know what they actually "stand for." Show him, and if it is fair, the international cooperation of the United States is assured.

Frank W. Harris

Olympia, Wash.

"Off With Their Heads!"

To the Editor: In the Graphic Number for August 1 you have, on page 528, an appeal from an outlaw organization by the name of American Civil Liberties Union, Los Angeles, for funds with which to defend the course of some enemies of the government, the IWW, to be specific, when they were properly attacked by an outraged citizenship recently.

I have been a reader and subscriber of the The Survey for many years. In my organization work, and as the founder of the Public Welfare Bureau of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, and as a friend of social work, I have always believed in your publication and have been interested in it.

But when you stoop to defense of such an outrageous body as this so-called "Civil Liberties" union, you shock the decency and the patriotism of good citizens, and are carrying your radi-

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calism entirely too far. You will greatly injure the social service cause if you persist.

No man or woman today is entitled to any consideration whatsoever who defends Russia, certain League of Nations practices, the IWW, LaFollette and the unspeakable traitor Burton Wheeler, and many other enemies of the government and of society which so many of our "intelligentsia" now seem enamoured of. R. H. FAXON

Des Moines, Iowa

Church Competition

TO THE EDITOR: Inasmuch as many of Mr. Eastman's statistics were drawn from the rural studies of the Institute of Social and Religious Research which I have directed I desire to make one comment on Dr. Alfred Anthony's letter in THE SURVEY for July 15, 1924.

He states that statistics show many small communities to be over-churched when in reality they are not because one church ministers to a foreign language group, another to a liturgical and others to groups of such "differences in forms and modes of worship" as to necessitate separate churches.

In many of its studies and particularly those on Home Mission aid the institute has been scrupulously careful to divide churches into five groups such as the foreign-speaking, the liturgical, the immersionists, etc. Therefore when it speaks of competition its speaks of competition within groups and not between groups. EDMUND DE S. BRUNNER

Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York

Changing Campuses

(*Continued from page* 608)

experience he was soon advanced to $25 a week, and had a little later been put in charge of a group of men and advanced to $50 a week.

"How about your politics?" I asked.

"Oh, I have advised my countrymen to give up all that nonsense and get down to work."

"How about the Jews?" I asked.

"Ah, I have discovered also that there are some good Jews in the world."

This is the normal reaction to the American environment unless the student has had an unfortunate experience. In fact the thoroughness with which many foreign students imbibe the American atmosphere suggests a real danger. It is a question whether some of them, especially among those who come from Latin America and Asia, are not denationalized by their sojourn here. There is hardly any doubt that some Chinese students lose touch with their native country and return to it unfitted to be of much service because of lack of sympathy with the old ways and too much liking for those of the West. This is so true that most educators interested in international education have come to the belief that the proper time for students of one country to visit the institutions of another for purposes of study is after they have received their own national education.

The tendency today is to restrict the distribution of fellowships, and scholarships to students who come for post-graduate, technical or professional study. It is in these branches that the United States can help most to prepare students from the newly established countries of Europe and from the so-called "backward" countries to assist in the reconstruction and development of their native lands. Agriculture, public health, and sanitation, medicine, social service, education, domestic science, nursing, library science are a few of the fields in which America offers much to the foreign student that he cannot get in his native land.

I shall never forget the day I passed through a little village in Croatia and was struck by the appearance of one house which stood out as against its neighbors. It was painted, had a pretty garden with a fence about it, the children wore shoes and were well dressed. I learned it was the home of a returned immigrant from America. He had come to the United States to earn more money, and he had. But he acquired something better than money. He learned to stand up and look the world in the face. He imbibed the hope and ambition and

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self-reliance which characterize most of us in America. And when he returned to live in his native village his little home became a center from which radiated new influences among his neighbors. If a sojourn in America could have such effect upon an immigrant laborer, how might it not effect a student who comes not to improve his material fortunes but to share our spiritual possessions. But whether the high anticipation with which he comes are realized depends largely upon the reception and treatment he is accorded by ourselves.

I have thus far been speaking of the foreign student in the United States. Few of us realize that there are a thousand American students studying abroad, chiefly, of course, in European countries. Many of them go on scholarships of which there are a large number today. All Americans have heard of the Rhodes scholars but few know of the numerous scholarships offered by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, the Commission on Belgian Relief, the French Fellowship Association, as well as the Kahn, the Cutting and the Pulitzer Traveling fellowships and many others which are enabling young Americans, selected for the most part for ability, to have the great advantage of continuing their studies under new and inspiring conditions. Wherever they go, they receive a cordial welcome and usually leave a fine impress behind. Particularly is this true of our young women students abroad. Their self-reliance, initiative, willingness to assume responsibilities are astonishing to the Continental European. I shall always remember with pleasure an incident that happened in Paris in the summer of 1919. During the war, American colleges offered scholarships covering tuition, board and lodging to one hundred French girls as an evidence of American admiration for the brave stand France was making. The scholarships could not be offered to young men because they were all at the front. I was in the office at Paris where the work of selection was administered and after it was completed, a fine Frenchwoman accompanied by her daughter came in to make inquiries. She was so disappointed to learn that there was no hope that I ventured to express a high opinion of the work done in the French lycée. "Yes, that is true. But I have so admired the young American women whom I saw over here during the war, their ability to take care of themselves, their independence and self-reliance, that I wanted to have my daughter get the experience of studying in an American college." The three hundred young French girls who have come on these scholarships since 1918 have formed an association in France which does yeoman service in the interest of good will between the two countries. Among other things they give a cordial welcome to the twenty-five young American girls who go annually to France upon fellowships offered by the French government in recognition of the generosity of the American colleges.

The results that flow from the sojourn of these young ambassadors of good will in one another's countries cannot be overestimated. We are all aware that at the present time there is a great youth movement taking place throughout the various countries of the world under a variety of names. These movements are nearly everywhere being led by students filled with ideals for a better world for men to live in. The movement in one country is being steadied by the presence of students from other countries who can tell the results of experiments in their native lands. This September there assemble in Warsaw, Poland, the representatives of the National Student Unions of the various countries to discuss the measures that may be undertaken to break down the barriers of prejudice and distrust among nations and to build up a public opinion that will make for international understanding and good-will. They are young, these students, and inexperienced. But they should have their day! Surely, we older ones have not been so successful in the administration of the world's affairs as to cast disdain upon their efforts. War has not produced unity among men. Diplomacy has settled some of our differences but has left some of the most difficult unsolved. Perhaps we are justified in turning more hopefully to education as the agency best calculated to enable nations to understand and respect one another. If so, a large place must be given to the Student Abroad in the work of developing international understanding and good will.

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WANTED: Family case worker. State education, experience, references and salary expected. 118 East 17th St., Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED: A teacher in institution for delinquent women. Apply to Helen Hazard, Niantic, Conn.

WANTED by Jewish center in Philadelphia, director of recreational and educational activities. 4915 SURVEY.

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GIRLS CLUB WORKER. Assistant in girls' and women's work. Irene Kaufman Settlement, Pittsburgh. Give full information as to education, experience, references, salary, etc., in letter of application. 4941 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED Boys Club Director for settlement in New York City, evenings. Must be good organizer. 4936 SURVEY.

WANTED: Civic Secretary for large woman's organization. Civic experience essential; Jewish preferred. Chicago Woman's Aid, 717 Kimball Building, Chicago.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges and universities. Education Service, Steger Building, Chicago; Southern Building, Washington; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

WORKERS WANTED

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, to take charge organization and secretarial work departments of delinquency, neighborhood service, recreation, Americanization, race relations. Highest qualifications in personality and executive experience. Community Council, 2221 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

HEADWORKER, Jewish, for Community House in northwestern city. Salary not to exceed $1500 first year. Apply immediately. 4934 SURVEY.

WANTED: Family case worker. Graduate nurse preferred. State education, experience and salary expected. Send photograph. City Health Commissioner, 408 City Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

WANTED: Experienced family case worker for district secretary. Give references and salary expected. Write Family Welfare Bureau, Room 4, Court House, Columbus, Georgia.

WANTED: An executive with experience, vision and tact for Protective Department of a Girls' Welfare Organization. Apply to 88 Tremont Street, Boston, Room 506.

WANTED: Head Worker, Jewish, man or woman, who has had sufficient experience, with qualifications to supervise case-working staff, and do effective community organization, in large eastern city. State salary desired. 4933 SURVEY.

WORKER, capable to direct girls' activities and clubs and assist headworker in New York settlement. State experience and references. 4868 SURVEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT. Graduate nurse, possessing executive and business ability, at present in charge of Home caring for 200 children, wishes similar position in child-caring institution. 4943 SURVEY.

MUSIC Director, instructor of band, orchestra; musical coach for the production of light operas, cantatas, minstrel shows, etc., etc. Also experience in manual training and vocational work. Wife experienced teacher of domestic science, matron and hostess. Highest credentials. Address 4896 SURVEY.

MAN AND WIFE, experienced institutional employes, desire situations. Man, instructor of printing, band master, teacher of singing. Woman, matron and instructor of domestic science. Boy six. At liberty September 30th. First class references. 4931 SURVEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FINANCIAL AND PUBLICITY DIRECTOR:—available for year-round or temporary travelling or resident connection, on full or part time. University and School Social Work graduate. Ten years experience in money raising, publicity and community organization in New York, Mass., Penn., Illinois and California. 4904 SURVEY.

CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMAN with settlement and camp experience, desires position as Director of Girls' Work or Assistant Headworker in New York or New Jersey settlement. Wellesley (B. A.) and Columbia (M. A.) 4909 SURVEY.

AVAILABLE, mid-October, social worker experienced in settlement, playground, girls' organization work and director summer camp. Expert in group recreation. Address 4893 SURVEY.

CHRISTIAN young woman desires position in settlement. Experienced in story-telling and childrens' work. Also some experience in family case work. 4911 SURVEY.

INSTITUTION BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, licensed engineer and all 'round mechanic, capable of taking complete charge of and making all repairs, for many years in largest Jewish institution buildings, seeks similar position, New York or vicinity. 4920 SURVEY.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST desires position. Broad thorough training; wide experience and proven ability. 4921 SURVEY.

WOMAN with eight years experience in settlement work available after October first. Executive ability and broad understanding of children's work. 4940 SURVEY.

GRADUATE NURSE desires position as Matron in children's home, or charge of the infirmery. 4937 SURVEY.

SUPERINTENDENT: Woman middle age, with fifteen years experience, desires position in children's institution. References. 4938 SURVEY.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, trained in social work with experience in community welfare, health education and office work, desires conncetion with social agency. Philadelphia preferred. 4932 SURVEY.

MAN of thirty, with training and experience in recreational and community work. Interested in recreational system or community house which emphasizes recreational social work. 4944 SURVEY.

SOCIAL WORKER of exceptional ability and training in medical, psychiatric social work and child welfare, 7 years experience, including executive and organizing work, desires position which calls for these qualifications. East preferred. 4906 SURVEY.

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INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION: New Castle. October 4-7. Secretary, J. A. Brown, Room 404, State House, Indianapolis.

AMERICAN RED CROSS, Annual Convention: Washington. October 6-9. Executive Secretary, Colin Herrle, American Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION: Buffalo. October 6-13. Secretary, Dr. A. R. Warner, 22 E. Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.

KENTUCKY STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Louisville. About October 7. Information from Welfare Federation of Louisville.

COLORADO STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Denver. October 8-11. Secretary, C. I. Madison, 229 Hagerman Bldg., Colorado Springs.

ARKANSAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Pine Bluff. October 9-10. Secretary, Blanche Tomaszewska, 815 Laurel Stseet, Pine Bluff.

KANSAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Wichita. October 10-11. Secretary, Caroline E. Barkmeyer, Halstead.

MISSOURI STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: St. Louis. October 12-14. Secretary, Bessie McClenahan, 922 Central Nat. Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

OKLAHOMA PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION: Oklahoma City. October 13-14. Executive Secretary, R. H. Hixson, Oklahoma Tuberculosis Association, Oklahoma City.

KANSAS STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Hutchinson. October 13-15. Secretary Pierce Atwater, Council of Social Agencies, Wichita.

AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION: Swampscott, Mass. October 13-16. Secretary, Breta Luther Griem, 501 Cass St., Milwaukee, Wis.

OHIO WELFARE CONFERENCE: Columbus. October 14-17. Executive Secretary, Howard R. Knight, Ontario Building, Columbus.

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TEXAS STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Austin. October 26-29. President, Carrie Weaver Smith, Gainesville.

ILLINOIS TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Decatur. October 27-28. Secretary, J. W. Becker, 516½ East Monroe Street, Springfield.

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WISCONSIN STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Milwaukee. October 28-30. Secretary, Erna Kowalke, 85 Oneida St., Milwaukee.

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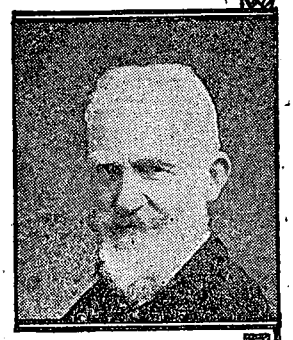
After graduating from Princeton, Dr. Leach took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard, where his interest in old English literature led him into an intensive study of Nordic civilization, ancient and modern. For his books and essays in this field he has been knighted by the Kings of Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

Shaw and Fiction



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Shaw vaguely remembers having heard the name of Edith Wharton but cannot quite place her. He has never heard of Willa Cather or Zona Gale. He knows and likes Sinclair Lewis. After this preliminary flourish, Shaw and his biographer, Archibald Henderson, get down to a solid discussion of present-day fiction and sex-fiction in particular.

"Soundings"

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The Billionaire Era

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